The Advocate

VOL. IV. NO. 2. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886. $1.00 PER YEAR

Hotel Directory.

MUIR'S HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Que.

This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests.

Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.

NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM

accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.

First-class Stables.

MRS. MUIR,
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Que.

First-class accommodation for the travelling public.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

Telephone connection with Allenan and Dundee, Que., and Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.

First-class table. Delicacies in season.

13-yr. J. C. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

OPPOSITE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

This favorite hotel is now ready for the accommodation of guests.

Large Sample Rooms

always ready for the convenience of travellers. An excellent table, furnished with the delicacies of the season.

First-class Stabling.

Every effort is made to provide for the comfort of the guests. When you visit Valleyfield, do not fail to stop at the "Caledonia."

11 VICTOR MONETTE,
Proprietor.

LADD'S HOTEL,

CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.

Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains.

Telephone connection with the house.

21-yr CYRELL HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,

McGILL & ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL.

Centrally located. Charges moderate.

STEARNS & MURRAY,
28yr Proprietors.

DOMINION HOTEL,

CAZAVILLE, QUE.

This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests. Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof shed attached to the house. First-class stables.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

L. CRETIEN,
28 Proprietor.

LABOUQUE'S HOTEL,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.

A. LABOURQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

DUNDEE, Que.

Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required.

The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N. Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & C. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.

Agent for Farming Implements.

JOHN TYO, Proprietor.

KELLY'S HOTEL,

BEAUHARNOIS, Que.

Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.

Livery attached to Hotel.

Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel One Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

ORMSTOWN, Que.

Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.

First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.

T. H. FALING, Proprietor.

BOURQUE'S HOTEL,

ST. ANTOINE ABBE.

First-class accommodation for travellers. Special inducements to commercial men.

CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SLABERRY HOTEL,

(Rapin's old stand)

BEAUHARNOIS.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

ISRAEL LEMAY,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAZAVILLE, Que.

This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.

Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season at fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.

THOMAS LEE,
Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

VALLEYFIED, Que.

Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public; first-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c., of the best description at the bar. Good Stabling and Shed accommodation.

ZOTIQUE DUBOIS,
7-1y Proprietor.

MARRIAGES.

HINGSTON—GILMORE—At St. Joseph's Church, Huntingdon, on the 12th inst., William Hingston, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of John Gilmore, farmer, Godmanchester.

DEATHS.

McEACHERN—At Ormstown, on the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Elizabeth McEachern, sister of Lt.-Col. McEachern, C. M. G., aged 61 years and 5 months.

FORTIN—At Helena, on the 5th inst., Maggie E. Salan, beloved and cherished wife of Alphonse Fortin, aged 30 years, after a long and painful illness which she bore with heroic fortitude. May her soul rest in peace.

In vain we weep, in vain we sigh;
Her home is now beyond the sky,
And the brightest gem that we possessed
In a narrow grave is laid to rest.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The flour market is remarkably quiet, and almost void of life. Grains are also on the quiet side, with very little doing. Dressed hogs are quoted at 5½c, with small demand. Eggs quiet at 19c to 20c for ordinary stock. In butter, the higher grades find ready sale at good figures, while low grades do not sell at all. There is a firm and well maintained market for cheese, with quotations at 8½c to 9½c for September. Cattle are selling at 3½ to 4c live weight.

Some say "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years' experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs of Scrofula, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

There is no article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

CRUTCHES RENDERED USELESS.

The poor cripple who has to use crutches on account of Rheumatism, stiff and swollen joints, contracted cords, and [illegible] and lameness, may throw aside his crutches if he will try Hagyard's Yellow Oil faithfully.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is prepared with great care; children can use it without any danger. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Price 25cts per bottle.

DYSPEPSIA.

This prevalent malady is the parent of our bodily ills. One of the best remedies known for it is Burdock Blood Bitters, it having cured the worst chronic forms after all else had failed.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is positively guaranteed to relieve or cure Rheumatic Pains, Sore Throat, Croup, Deafness, Colds, Cramps, Aches, Pains, Bruises, Frostbites, Chilblains, Stiff Cords, and all lameness and soreness, when used internally and externally according to directions.

OLD RUNNING SORES.

Sores and Ulcers or Abscesses hard to heal, are due to bad blood or Scrofula. Purify the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters and the worst sores speedily heal as the general health is restored.

QUINSY.

At this season of the year Quinsy and various forms of Throat Complaints prevail. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is an excellent throat and lung medicine, that cures Quinsy, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

SCROFULA is known by the swelling of the glands of the neck, abscesses, sores, a pale countenance, low vitality, and general signs of bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters cures the Scrofulous condition by making pure healthy blood.

Municipal Elections.

HUNTINGDON—John Hunter and John Dinneen, re-elected by acclamation.

GODMANCHESTER—Wm. Brown re-elected, Donald White elected to replace Daniel Cameron, both by acclamation.

DUNDEE—George Long and Jas. Timlin elected by acclamation to replace Peter Gardiner and D. McGregor Moody.

ELGIN—Hugh Gavin re-elected, David H. Brown elected to replace David Anderson, both by acclamation.

ST. ANICET—Damase Caza, re-elected by majority of 21; Terence P. Quinn, elected by majority of 20, to replace P. W. Higgins.

HINCHINBROOKE—James Cameron and Archibald Muir, jr., elected to replace James Johnston and James Ferns.

FRANKLIN—David Gordon and Henry Gamble re-elected.

ORMSTOWN—Duncan McEwen, jr. and William Carruthers elected by acclamation to replace William Malloy and Henry Tate.

HAWICK—James Robertson and Louis Turcot were elected after an exciting contest.

News of the World.

CANADIAN.

It is reported Mr. C. S. Rodier, of Montreal, is to be appointed to the Senate.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year 1885 are reported at $3,225,183.

St. Jean Baptiste Village will decide to-morrow (15th) whether to become a part of Montreal or not.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau is to address his constituents on the Riel question at Terrebonne on the 15th.

His Lordship Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, condemns the Riel agitation as detrimental to the prosperity of the country.

The customs receipts for the month of December last were $258,770 in excess of the previous December, and the excise $750,000 in excess.

Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, has issued a mandement expressing regret at the recent demonstrations which have taken place.

Dr. Schurman, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., a native of Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the new chair of ethics and philosophy at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lewis A. McDonald, of Lancaster, Ont., who stabbed a brother barber with a pair of scissors, has been liberated from custody. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

The Agricultural and Arts Association and the British American Shorthorn Association have decided to amalgamate. The herd books are to be amalgamated into the "Dominion Herd Book," the standard of the B. A. Association being retained.

A young man named Taylor, recently from the old country, and who was a corporal of the isolation police during the epidemic of small-pox at Montreal, shot and killed himself in that city on Saturday last. Failing to find employment, he became despondent and took his life.

Griffintown and Point St. Charles, Montreal are partially flooded, owing to the sudden change in the temperature having caused the floating ice to block at Isle Ronde, thus backing the water up into the city sewers. All low lying places are inundated.

A serious fire occurred at Montreal on Wednesday morning early. Several of the fine stores in the Nuns' buildings off St. Sulpice street were destroyed with their valuable contents. The loss is estimated at over half a million dollars. The Church of Notre Dame de Pitie had a narrow escape.

AMERICAN.

Since November, 800 hogs died of cholera in Wabash County, Indiana.

A Wisconsin man has been fined for keeping a bicycle. It belonged to another man.

A building collapsed at Louisville, Ky., on the 7th, burying two men in the ruins.

In Colorado and New Mexico the snow is unusually deep, and the weather very cold. A large deathrate among cattle is expected in consequence.

A grand carnival will be held at Burlington, Vt., during the week commencing Feb. 15th. Several Montreal clubs will take part in the programme.

It is now thought McNeil, the defaulting bank president from Lancaster, Mass., has been murdered by his accomplices and the body disposed of, as no traces of his whereabouts can be found.

A storm of wider extent and fiercer character than has been known for years, raged throughout Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota on the 8th. In Dakota the thermometer registered from 20 to 40 below zero.

Another bank president, McNeil, of the National Bank of Lancaster, Mass., has emigrated to Canada. His accomplices, the president and treasurer of the Rutland Marble Co., Rutland, Vt., have been arrested, and part of the booty captured.

Fifteen-thousand barrels of oil were consumed in a tank belonging to the Standard Oil Co., at Cleveland, on the 6th.

An arctic wave swept over the North American continent on Friday and Saturday, reaching as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Snow fell in Savannah, Ga., for the first time in six years. Many vessels were wrecked on the New England coast, causing great loss of life.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

It is officially announced that the Pope is not in bad health.

The Princess of Wales is reported seriously ill.

It is predicted the new French Cabinet will be short lived.

Great distress among the poor of Glasgow is reported.

Boycotting continues to increase throughout Ireland.

It is said the negotiations between France and Madagascar may yet end in failure.

Earl Grey deprecates the concession of local government to Ireland.

It is proposed to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Liberal members of Parliament have been making overtures to the Parnellites, without success.

It is said the Queen has expressed her intention of opening the next session of parliament in person.

Austria is urging Servia to refuse terms of peace unless the Bulgarian union is dissolved and no war indemnity demanded.

Fears of a rising of natives at Mandalay, Burmah, are entertained, owing to the withdrawal of nearly all the British troops on an expedition to the north.

Prince Leopold of Prussia, brother of the Duchess of Connaught, is reported betrothed to Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Charles III of Monaco, and the Jesuits had a quarrel recently which resulted in the Jesuits being expelled from the Prince's dominions.

The National League threatens to boycott county banks if they do not deal leniently with Nationalists who borrow money from them.

The Greek Government has made overtures to the government of Montenegro looking to the formation of an alliance both offensive and defensive against the Porte.

The Irish Patriotic union intends to lay before Lord Salisbury an extensive report upon the method in which the recent elections in Ireland were conducted, alleging that intimidation and clerical influence were used in favor of the Nationalists.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

READ THIS Dr Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills are the best known remedy for Spring.

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.

Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.

First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.

MRS. A. HENDERSON.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,

Surgeon Dentist

(Rooms over the Printing Office of the HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE.)

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Owing to the press of business at my Huntingdon Office, I can only visit *during the month* the following places

ORMSTOWN:
EVERY FRIDAY

HOWICK:
FIRST & THIRD WEDNESDAY

VALLEYFIELD:
SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY

SPECIALTY.—The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver filling.

Best quality *English or American Porcelain Teeth used*, $10 per set.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without *accident or any unpleasant after effects*.

No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.

My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is *closed every Wednesday* and *Friday* afternoon.

N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.

Huntingdon, Jan. 1st, 1885.

ARCHIBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS,

ADVOCATES,

1724 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

Alderman J. S. ARCHIBALD, M.A., B.C.L., Professor Criminal Law, McGill College

D. McCORMICK, B.C.L.

CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L.

Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.

Mr. Duclos will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford.

Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" (Loan Society) for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon (except Hemmingford) will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Mondays, when he will attend at St. Antoine Abbe for same purpose. Great advantages to borrowers.

Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Ormstown, Oct. 22nd, 18[illegible] 42-yr

QUINN & WEIR,

BARRISTERS, &c

181 St. James Str[illegible]

MONTREAL.

[illegible] of the firm will attend all Sessions of the [illegible] of the district of [illegible]

Mr. F. A. Smith, Box B, Huntingdon, Agent.

1-yr

NOTARIAL.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance at his Office, in the County Buildings Huntingdon, EVERY THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-juridical day, he will attend on Friday.

L. L. CREVIER, N.P.

J. K. ELLIOT,

ADVOCATE,

ELLICE STREET, - - - BEAUHARNOIS

Dr. Allan McMillan,

Physician, Surgeon, etc.,

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Office and residence, opposite Post Office.

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

ORMSTOWN, QUE,

SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,

Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, in 1871.

Office first door west of Matthew Kee's store

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XVI.

"I SHALL BE HER MISTRESS AND THAT WILL CONTENT ME."

With the feeling that he had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, Arabi Pasha left the palace. As he passed out into the open air and the sunshine he met Toulba Pasha, still looking calm, smiling and inscrutable.

He was the man whom he desired most to see and he immediately drew him aside.

"Gentle measures have failed," said he, "so we must have recourse to strong."

"I read as much from your face, also that you have committed us to the strong."

'Alas, it is too true. The Khedive is sullen and stubborn, and so we must be determined."

"I foresaw such a result and have already provided for it. Towfik has favored the stranger rather than his own people. Very well, as he has sown the storm, so let him reap the whirlwind. Egypt will rise in her might and cast off the viper that she has nurtured in her bosom, the Albanian despot, who would take the bread of her children and cast it unto dogs. I hail thee, Ahmed Arabi, as our future Khedive."

"Hail me only as the running safs who heralds the approach of Prince Halim, our legitimate ruler according to the law of the prophet and the Koran."

"But Prince Halim is a shadow and no one knows if he still lives."

"If he be the chosen of Allah, Allah will restore him to us at the proper hour; meanwhile, for a year, a month, a week and a day I will keep the silver throne empty and content myself with the ivory footstool."

"It may be a wise plan, for the unselfish man always wins respect, love and reverence, but meanwhile would to Allah that our Lord the Sultan would sanction our uprising, and why should he not, for the Khedive has of late sent but little tribute money to Stamboul?"

At this instant a little Nubian page, attired in a picturesque and scanty costume of azure satin and silver lace that left his supple and glossy black limbs almost entirely bare, approached the two conspirators, shaking his woolly head so that his great golden ear and nose rings might jingle and so give evidence of his proximity.

But his gaudy butterfly look did little without the noise, and Arabi Pasha turning round regarded him eagerly and keenly.

The shapely boy's lips expanded in a grin that revealed rows of teeth as white as boiled rice, then with a salaam he advanced and placed his closed fist in the war minister's hand.

When he withdrew it, however, it had left something behind, and Arabi Pasha, glancing hastily at something, discovered it to be an opal ring.

His eyes at once blazed as brightly, aye, and as luridly too, as the red fire that seemed to gleam forth from the very heart of the gem, and making a rapid sign to the boy to await him at a little distance he returned to Toulba Pasha and said in an excited whisper:

"Await me here, and perchance I will shortly return with that which we most require. The clouds of doubt and apprehension seem to be rolling away, leaving a clear sky behind them. No more at present, for I go to one that chafes at delay or tardy obedience."

With these words he darted once more from Toulba's side, and a minute later was following the Nubian page through an orangery that almost deserved the name of a grove, so much space did it cover, and so thickly were the trees planted.

Ere they had got to the other end of it, however, the page came to a full stop, seized the war minister by the arm, and first making a sign that he dared go no further, next pointed towards a tree that was much larger than any of the rest, and intimated by pantomimic actions (for the poor little wretch had had his tongue cut out in his earliest infancy) that a second guide would be found behind it.

So the war minister gave him a handful of loose silver and passed on, to discover the second guide to be Elmar, the buffoon, and provided with the usual feminine disguise.

He donned the loose capacious raiment which covered him from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, and caused him to look like a perambulatory cotton bale, without a word, and side by side with the professional female jester and story teller, admirably imitating the waddle that characterizes middle-aged Egyptian women, who invariably walk on the flat of their feet, and with their legs wide apart, presently entered the harem of the Khedive.

As the reader has accompanied him thither before, and Frank Donelly likewise, there is no need to give a second description of the same. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the eunuch-guarded curtain was at last passed, when the war minister found himself in the presence of the Princess Zeenah.

Alone with the Princess Zeenah, for Elmar, the buffoon, had not entered the chamber with him, and each moment the patter of her receding feet sounded farther away.

The princess reclined on a pile of crimson satin cushions and was attired in a black velvet, closely fitted, sleeveless and very low cut bodice, embroidered with silver, while her full pink satin Turkish trousers were all dotted over with little silver crescents and fastening tightly around the ankles revealed her little naked, ivory white feet, one of which was thrust half way into a scarlet leather, bead embroidered slipper and the other entirely uncovered. The ebon-black hair was cut straight across her brows, after the manner of our European girls' fringe, and plaited behind in an infinity of small tails, which seemed to entwine around her superb form and limbs like wreathing snakes, and which were studded with strings of tiny gold coins.

Suddenly she looked up at the war minister and spoke as follows:

"The last time that we met and conversed my final words to you were, 'Is it a bargain?' and yours to me were, 'In the name of Allah and of the prophet, yes,' such an assurance is never lightly given by a true Mohammedan, and I have already performed my part of the contract."

Arabi Pasha's eyes flashed with triumph. It was as he suspected. She had won the Sultan's sanction for the great national movement of which he was the mainspring and the head, and he felt that that sanction was of greater value than an army of fifty thousand men. Carried away by his excitement he exclaimed:

"Your highness, you have saved the nation—you are the preserver of Egypt. As you have kept your word, so will I keep mine. Aye, by Allah and his only prophet, by the blessed Koran, which is the Book of Life, and by the sacred heads of the martyr brothers, Hussan and Hoosayn, I swear that for this great thing which thou hast done I will grant whatever thou desirest. Speak, lovely princess, and thy servant will obey."

"Thou must obey after the taking of so solemn an oath or the flames of El Sirat will consume thy perjured soul to all eternity. Thou lovest a Feringhee girl. Nay, deny it not, for I read the truth of my accusation in your eyes, and the eyes cannot lie like the tongue. Well, I will be good natured and you shall possess her."

Arabi Pasha could not conceal his satisfaction at this answer, for a sudden and a terrible fear had crept into his heart that the princess would take advantage of his oath to grant her whatever she desired to part him from Nellie Trezarr forever.

But the beautiful Oriental watched the lighting up of his whole countenance with secret exultation and indulged in a truly Satanic smile as she made reply:

"Yes, I will be thy wife, Arabi, and my royal rank will make me supreme over all others, and she, this Feringhee girl, shall be a slave of thy harem, a beautiful odalisque and no more, and as such I shall be her mistress, and that will content me."

Had a spear been thrust suddenly into the tenderest part of his body Arabi Pasha's countenance could not have exhibited a sharper expression of pain.

He read the princess's fiendish intentions with respect to her younger and fairer rival in an instant. "I shall be her mistress and that will content me." The words were simple, and yet what did they not express? He knew that they would signify to Nellie Trezarr atrocious tyranny, perpetual persecution, in the end, in all probability, madness. Far better for her had she been murdered by the Bedouins.

"You hesitate," said the princess, sarcastically. "Do her parents refuse her to you, or does it happen that she loves another, or likes not the darkness of your complexion? Why, what matters any or all of things when I am about to place you in a position to seize upon, as the lawful captives of your bow and spear, as many of the Feringhee women as you like? This letter will make you all powerful in the land of Egypt."

And lifting up one of her superb wraps she drew from underneath it a folded letter and held it towards the war minister with a cold and icy smile.

But he hesitated to take it. He looked indeed like a man who had been turned into stone.

The princess' eyes flashed.

"What, do you not then care for what I have been at such trouble to obtain?" she demanded. "If the document is of so little value you will not regret should the flame of my chibouk consume it," and as she uttered the words she puffed the perfumed blazes into a red flame and applied the corner of the all-important document thereto.

At the prospect of its destruction, however, a cold perspiration broke out on the war minister's contracted brow, and he exclaimed breathlessly

"A native before an individual, no matter how young, innocent or fair she be. Give me the letter and all shall be as your highness desires. I swear it unto you yet again."

The princess made no answer, but handed Arabi the letter open and he read as follows:

"His majesty the Sultan, has ordered me to express his pleasure and his pardon to you, my son, and to say that as the maintenance of the integrity of the Caliphate is a duty which touches the honor of all true Moslems, it is incumbent on every Egyptian to strive earnestly after the consolidation of his power therein, in order to prevent Egypt from passing out of his hands into the rapacious grasp of foreigners, as the vilayet of Tunis has already passed, and his majesty reposes all confidence in your excellency to exert all your influence and to put forth every effort to prevent so great a catastrophe from happening, and you are to remember that he looks only to you and to none other.

Done by his majesty's humble servant under his majesty's eyes and authority.

AHMED PASHA HALIM,
Aide-de-Camp and Secretary."

"It is sufficient, and Egypt is saved!" exclaimed the war minister, pressing the document first to his lips and then his brow ere he placed it in his pocket.

"And I am avenged on my brother, on thee and on her," responded the princess. "Thou knowest much, oh, Arabi, lord of my life and heart, but thou knowest not all. Go, my portion of our compact is performed yours has still to be accomplished, and you dare not fail me. 'Tis said that women are pleased with trifles. It may be so, for I say again that I shall be her mistress, and that will content me."

CHAPTER XVII.

WHAT MAY OCCUR BEHIND A HAREM CURTAIN.

If there is any beauty in the grace of the brawny tigress as she crouches purring over her stricken and prostrate foe, so assuredly was there both grace and beauty in the lithe, quivering limbs of the Egyptian princess, as she gave utterance to the words with which we concluded our last chapter.

She never altered her elegant pose upon the soft, yielding cushions, nor suffered a frown or a sneer to disturb the cold, unimpassioned loveliness of her face, so that the flash of her large, dark lustrous eyes and corresponding thrill that passed through her entire form, causing a momentary twitching of her little plump pink toes, alone showed how every nerve and fibre in her frame participated in the triumph that she had obtained.

Many writers have described their emotional heroines as all soul, but we can only describe this beautiful yet terrible woman as all malignity or all hate.

Arabi Pasha would fain have made some answer to her last speech, so simple in sound yet so cruel in significance, but the Princess Zeenah, perceiving his intention, clapped her little hands till the large and shapely arms quivered from shoulder to elbows, and in an instant the curtain was raised and there stood Elmar the buffoon as an official check to all further converse of a confidential nature and in token also that the interview was over and that she was waiting to conduct him whom she had brought hither once more beyond the man-forbidden precincts of the harem.

The princess pointed towards the curtain but spoke no word, and the disgusted war minister had no option but to bow and retire.

Elmar the buffoon now hurried him along as though she had some cause for anxiety, but Arabi could not guess wherein it lay unless it had something to do with the more than usual racket and riot created by the wives and slaves of the Khedive, who, as a rule, possessing not the slightest mental culture, are addicted to all kinds of romp and noisy games and sports.

But the buffoon's real reason for haste was now made apparent enough, for as they reached a vast and tesselated-floored apartment that had a door at either end, one of these doors opened and there came hopping through it a crowd of young girls who had evidently just emerged from the bath, for some of them were more than partially clad, and some were almost or even entirely nude, whilst their long unbound hair, which in many cases reached almost to their heels, dripped moisture on the floor as they came along, laughing, singing, romping, and sometimes caressing each other as though they had not a care in the world.

Suddenly, however, there was a sound of a blow on naked flesh, followed by a little panting and half stifled cry, and Arabi Pasha, glancing in the direction thereof, beheld one of the females belaboring another with a something which she held in her hand.

A second look sufficed to show that the belaborer was a little skinny woman, past the prime of life, and the belabored a glorious young creature not more than half way through her teens, with the most exquisitely rounded limbs and flesh of the most dazzling purity and whiteness.

The elder woman had dragged from off her victim the solitary garment that had concealed her nakedness, and having taken three turns of her magnificent golden hair around her own coarse, long arms, had commenced to strike her as hard as she could with the sole of a yellow satin shoe, which she grasped firmly in her right hand, at the same time exclaiming in tones of excessive passion:

"You wretched Zobeide, you splashed me purposely in the bath. You did it once, you did it twice, you did it thrice, you great sleek, saucy, white-fleshed Zobeide, and now that I have got thee, by the prophet I will take it out of thee for not having that respect that is due to the Valide Khanoum, the chief wife of the Khedive-el-Mise, the great sovereign of Egypt."

And then the hag-like woman laughed like a hyena and took a yet firmer grasp of her yellow satin slipper and of the glorious golden tresses, and down on the glossy shoulders fell blow after blow, each followed by a twist, a writhe, a moan or a cry, whilst the other girls and women stood still and laughed, and even clapped their hands at the sight, for not only was it politic to applaud all that the Valide Khanoum or head wife did, but the beautiful Circassian slave Zobeide was the youngest of them all, the last arrival amongst them, and the present supreme favorite of their lord and master the Khedive, who it was believed, had imported her from Stamboul at a cost equivalent to five thousand dollars, which is a high price as times go even for the most lovely specimens of the peerless race, and on this account most of the other girls were jealous of, whilst some hated her.

Oh, how the blows of the lithe, pliant leather must have stung that clear and ivory soft skin; but the delicate pink splotches that rose to its stainless snows won no mercy from the strong arm of the Valide Khanoum, whose anger was as yet far from satisfied.

(*To be continued.*)

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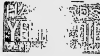

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THE WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS—PORT-AU-PRINCE—THE BEAUTIES OF JAMAICA.

Picturesque Hills and Mountains of Enchanting Beauty—Dirt and Degradation of the People of Kingston—Rich Tropical Vegetation.

[Kingston Cor. New York Sun.]

The hills of St. Thomas are not so striking as those of some other islands in the West Indies, but they are still sufficiently picturesque, and the situation of the town is quite peculiar. It is built on three low hills which lie side by side along the water's edge. Behind them is the higher range which runs through the island. The three hills are so steep that you see each house distinctly as it mounts above its neighbors, and at night, when they are lit up, the three glittering pyramids have a fairy like effect.

We left St. Thomas on Monday afternoon, and early on Tuesday morning were sailing past the shores of Hayti. When we came on deck we had reached the western coast. Its mountains were higher than any we had previously seen, and the range more continuous and steeper toward the sea. About midday we came to Port au Prince, and very impressive was the sail up the noble bay on which it stands. The appearance of Hayti is so full of charms, and for natural resources, according to the guide-books, so rich and varied, one can not help wondering that the white race should have indulged the cruelty and stupidity which caused it to fall into the hands of an inferior people.

Although the beauty of the approach to Port au Prince can scarcely be surpassed, the appearance of the place itself is most unattractive. A few boats put out from it to bring some passengers on board, one brought oranges and bananas for sale, a dilapidated lighter took some boxes ashore, passengers and boatmen being all alike jet black, and all their appointments alike inadequate and wretched. Having left boxes and mail, we started again for Jamaica and watched the mountains of Hayti grow dim behind us with a vague regret.

The next morning early we were in sight of the equally beautiful mountains of Jamaica, still higher and of finer outlines than those of Hayti. This whole region is certainly the chosen abode of beauty. It is a constant surprise to feel the warmth and delicious softness of the air, to see the brilliant sky, and to watch the succession of verdure-clad mountains on these exquisitely picturesque islands, which are perpetually caressed by the restless sea on whose bosom they are set. It is a painful surprise, though, to see that such enchanting natural loveliness has become the home of such an unsatisfactory phase of human life. The ship comes to an anchor before the town of Kingston, lying at the foot of a plain which slopes downward from the magnificent hills to a blue and shining sea.

As soon as you disembark you find the streets filthy, lined with wretched hovels and poorly built houses, the black inhabitants dirty, with torn clothes, lounging along the streets yet laughing and contented in the midst of dirt and degradation. Even the white people who have lived here long seem to have become affected with the prevailing spirit or to be unable to cope with it, for they are contented to have such disorder around them as they never would have submitted to in their native countries. No one expects to have orders exactly carried out or anything done at the time set. At the best hotel, universally so considered, the food is wretched, the tablecloth dirty, the company extremely mixed, and the waiters seem to get along as well as they can without brains. The whole appearance of the city and its inhabitants is depressing. You wonder if such a forlorn condition of affairs is the necessary result of life in a hot climate, or whether it may be owing to errors of government or to the repeated exhaustion of the soil of Jamaica, and consequent decay of the islands' prosperity, or even to the enormous preponderance of the black race. For here, as in the other islands, white faces are the exception, the mass of the population are black, with a certain proportion of colored people, as those of mixed blood are called. On the whole island, by the last census, there were 14,432 whites, 109,946 colored people, and 444,186 blacks. Whatever the cause may be, the result is repellent, and the aspect of humanity here does not in can to offset the attractiveness of the land.

But that attractiveness, at any rate in the winter season, is wonderfully great. After a few days at the best hotel, we decided that, in order to spend a winter in Jamaica with any comfort, it would be necessary to keep house, and so went to look at furnished houses in the mountains back of Kingston. To do this we had first to drive to the foothills, and then go on horseback over the narrow bridle paths which led to the summit of the mountains. We wound about through the mountain gorges, thickly planted with broad leaved bananas and occasional orange groves. Perched above them on the steep sides we saw solitary negro huts, thatched with palm, with sides woven of rude wicker work.

I had read so often of travelers who felt a thrill of delight at the first sight of tropical vegetation that I had come to distrust them, and was amazed to find that there really was something thrilling in the sight of even such a mildly tropical vegetation as we saw that day. There were myriads of hibiscus shrubs with glowing scarlet blossoms, pinsettias waved across the way like red flags, purple passion flowers twined along the path, and strange orchids and ferns nodded from its sides. Long, thin cacti crawled over the rocks like green snakes, and near them grew immense clusters of pink begonia, which the boy with us called rock bush. It was not that the vegetation, at least in the part of the mountains which we traversed, was denser or finer than in some damp northern forest, or the flowers more plentiful, but that they were either new or that such as we were accustomed to see cherished in hot houses here ran wild. After passing for two hours [illegible] scenery of the wildest and most [illegible] beauty we finally reach the [illegible], where the view was superb. The mountains below us looked like an angry ocean, and beyond them we saw Kingston harbor and the Caribbean sea. In spite of all the practical drawbacks to living here, it is quite a mistaken theory that either an artist or a botanist has completed his education if he has not been to Jamaica.

THE TELEPHONE.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH SURROUND LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION.

Absolutely Perfect Condition of the Elements Required—The Telegraph More Reliable and Less Troublesome—Liability to Error.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Granting that a long-distance telephone will be forthcoming, it will require an absolutely perfect condition of the elements along the route over which the wire runs; there must be no rain, no fog, no sleet, nor mist, no moisture in the atmosphere, no electrical storms, and, besides, there must be invented a more perfect system of insulation of the wires where they come in contact with the poles than is used or known at the present time. A means must also be devised to entirely overcome induction (the influence exerted by the current on one wire over another running parallel with and in close proximity), or, in other words, overcome itself, for wherever you have a current you have also induction, or an induced current.

After all these difficulties have been overcome there still remain many reasons why it will not be a success.

If an inferior means of communication attempts to supplant a superior one, what must be the result?

For long distances the telegraph is as much superior to the telephone as the "limited" express trains are superior to a canal boat—not for a single isolated case but for the volume of business that is daily sent over the telegraph wires.

A telephone wire between Cincinnati and New York would be capable of accommodating not to exceed six customers per hour, allowing ten minutes to each, including the time necessary for calling the exchange here and for the exchange to call New York, and for that exchange to ring up the party with whom the Cincinnati customer desires communication.

At this rate—a very liberal allowance—only six communications per hour would be possible, or seventy odd for every twelve hours. The great bulk of communications between these cities is of a commercial nature and generally of much importance, nearly all of them requiring transmission between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. (nine hours). This would necessitate one wire for every six persons using the telephone per hour during that time. For the accommodation of the Cincinnati customers alone there would have to be no less than ten direct wires and then the anxious customers would have to almost constantly face the usual cry of "Wire in use, call again."

Now, taking into consideration all the cities west and south of this place which would look to Cincinnati for their eastern communications, the number of wires would reach well up into the hundreds. At Pittsburg (over the middle route), at Cleveland (over the northern route), the number would be more than doubled, and this, to for wires actually needed to supply the western demand for communication with New York city, not taking into consideration the great demand that would arise for wires to all the other important eastern cities, such, for instance, as Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, etc. It would require the duplication of the present number of telegraph wires throughout the United States and Canada ten times over.

No sir, the telephone will never become a competitor of the telegraph for the transmission of the telegraph is quicker, more reliable, less troublesome to the customer, and, besides, it is, or should be, responsible for all errors.

The coming long distance telephone will be a plaything, nothing more. Put a mark on the assertion.

Resisting Magnetism.

[Lilian Whiting.]

To be easily magnetized by another mind to the degree of being temporarily deprived of the power to meet one's own legitimate duties or pleasures argues an unhealthy state of the mental atmosphere. The emotional tendency to merge itself in the being of another is one of the weaknesses of feminine qualities, and carries with it the elements of its own destruction. "We part to meet again," he says, "and more each other's than we [illegible] because we are each more our own. The tendency to dwell upon this subjective plane of life, amid attractions and [illegible] ties, and stars, silences and sunsets, is a tendency to be resisted by one who would do any worthy work in the world. The need is to relate ourselves to principles rather than to persons, to ideas rather than to emotions. A good grip on [illegible] crete is a saving grace.

A Dervish's Rules for Living.

[Exchange.]

A recent traveler gives the following as some of the rules for living held by the modern dervishes, which somewhat upsets the popular idea of a dervish: "Be kind to those below you in life; do not criticize the faults of others if you see them conceal them; if you cannot do this with your hand do so with your skirts, your tongue, and your heart. A day will come when nothing will benefit you neither family nor wealth, nothing except submission to God with a pure heart."

A Frozen Fountain.

[Exchange.]

There is a fountain at Parker's Glen, N. Y. which throws water to a height of sixty feet. During the cold weather the water has been allowed to run, and has been freezing until a pyramid of solid ice fifty feet high has been formed. The pyramid is about 100 feet in diameter at the base and about two at the apex.

Light from Insects.

The light emitted by insects, when examined under the spectroscope, is very beautiful, but is without bright or dark bands. When the intensity diminishes the red and orange rays disappear and the spectrum is reduced to yellow and green rays.

British Bravery.

The British soldier has lost none of the bravery which characterized his forefathers. He will fight anybody and anything at any time, only asking to be commanded by competent officers.

George Parsons Lathrop: Ta n't no use tryin' to drive a woman. It's mighty like when you try to drive a passel o' hens come into the house and ye chase 'em up up and say "shoo" and git 'em a most to the do', and they jist run straight past it.

HERE BY MY FIRE.

[New York Star.]

Here by my fire, which cracks and glows,
July I sit, while fleecy snows
Are lying on the earth's cold breast,
And most on all that I love best,
Forget-me all my wants and woes.

Soft-footed sleep a touch bestows,
And weary eyelids part way close,
And stately I wake and rest
Here by my fire.

The flames are full of friends and foes,
The mute procession comes and goes,
Led by a form divinely dressed;
Of her I dream. This girlish guest
May a [illegible] sent some time—who knows?—
Here by my fire.

Down a Toboggan Slide.

[J. Armoy Knox in Texas Siftings.]

In the prow of the biggest toboggan in Montreal I sat me down. In a row behind me sat three ladies and two gentlemen.

"All ready?"

"Yes, ready."

Zip!

Wheesh! ssssh! goes the toboggan.

Down, down the ice slope we go at the rate of a mile and a quarter a minute. In the second of time that it takes to flash down the first dip the heart stands still—there is a feeling of faintness. The sensation is something like we have all felt in dreams, where we fell from a precipice down through space to a fearful and vague abyss below.

We flash past other toboggans on parallel slides, for ours is heavily loaded and goes with more than [illegible] velocity. Whiz past the plodding to snowshoers going up. We go so rapidly that they seem a solid wall, and the Chinese lanterns look as it one continuous line of flame.

I have promised the party to give them a specimen of a Texas yell as we go down. After passing the second dip I disgorge a shriek of the largest calibre. When we are beyond the foot of the slide and slowing up for out on the plain below, that familiar cowboy "t ooee" comes along and overtakes us. We had actually outrun the sound of my voice. Don't believe me you say? All right. Maybe you know more about tobogganing than I do. Perhaps you would like to finish this letter for me.

Tobogganing is a new pleasure. It is the most exhilarating sensation that any one will ever experience until he throws off this mortal body. I used to think that the sensation of going over a fence on a good hunter, or following the jack rabbit on a mustang was the acme of pleasurable sensation, but now I do not think so. If I wanted to convert the men and women who live in this northern land, I'd preach to them that heaven was one long, eternal, never ending toboggan slide.

A Crescent City Peddler.

[New Orleans Cor. Courier-Journal.]

One of the most curious little scenes which I have witnessed here came in my vision this morning at breakfast in a French restaurant. A peddler came in trying to sell a little folder of photographic views of the city. He tried several of the guests in vain, and finally he began to work the racket on a waiter. The waiter was on his way to the kitchen with an armful of dishes, but he stopped, and in the middle of the dining room he and the peddler discussed the merits of the picture at some length. Finally he set the dishes down and got out his money to pay the peddler. Having purchased the book of views he called another waiter and showed it to him, and the two discussed the artistic merits of the views. Finally the waiter carried his purchase to the proprietor, who examined it with a great deal of interest, while the waiter returned, got his dishes off the table where he had placed them, and took them in to the cook.

The whole transaction occupied perhaps fifteen minutes. The peddler tried the rest of the guests, but made no other sale. He carried his goods [illegible] and had a number of other [illegible] pen knives and such like—which he would take out one at a time and try to sell. I had to laugh finally at the absurdity of the thing, and he rebuked me with a very polite air, gave me a lecture on good breeding, and went away the picture of injured innocence.

The Human Machinery.

A man may eat and drink [illegible] all day and [illegible] about doing nothing, in one sense of the word, but his body must keep [illegible] work all the time or it will die. [illegible] refused to work [illegible] hearty dinner, the [illegible] convulsions in a few [illegible] cramp colic would [illegible] Supposing the pores of [illegible] thereby the glandular [illegible] which they are connected [illegible] a "strike," he would [illegible] up with [illegible] weigh upon the [illegible] lush, portable. Supp[illegible] to work the appetite would be [illegible] food would be loathed, torturing pains would invade the small of the back, and the head would ache to bursting.

Suppose the kidneys [illegible] stop, danger most imminent [illegible] and apoplexy, and death more certain [illegible] the speedy and inevitable result. If [illegible] little workshops of the eye should close in an hour he would not see nor open them without physical force, and in another hour he would be blind; or if those of the tongue should close, it would become dry as a bone and stiff as steel. To keep such a complication of machinery in working order for a lifetime is a marvel of wisdom but to work them by the pleasures of eating and drinking is a miracle of beneficence.

London's Lost Dogs.

The lost and starving dogs in London are carefully collected and taken to a "home," where, to the number sometimes of 100 a day, they are killed by a process, than which none could be more humane. After being given a hearty meal they are placed in cages, graded according to size as nearly as possible, and with the vicious dogs by themselves. The cages are then surrounded with an atmosphere charged with chloroform and bisulphide of carbon. In from one to two minutes sleep falls upon the animals, then stertorous [illegible] that of men in ocean attitudes or when dreaming. They begin breathing fainter and fainter, and in six minutes are dead. Their bodies are then buried in heaps of bog moss, so prepared that decomposition is completely perfected within a week from interment.

Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were born to succeed not to fail.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:

"I have never found, in thirty five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S
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Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

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BARGAINS!
AT THE
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My stock of Readymade Clothing will be closed out at COST.

Bargins in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
" " Cloths and Tickings.
" " Flannels and Wincey
" " Ladies' Dress Flannels
" " Checked Ottomans and Poulés, Prints, Ginghams and Sateens, Turkey Red and Indigo Blue [Prints,
" " Cheviots, Denims, Ducks and [Cottonades
" " Unions and all Wool Tweeds.
" " Bleached and Brown Cottons [and Tickings
" " Ladies' and Gents' Underwear
" " Gloves, Collars and Hosiery
" " Groceries, Teas, Coffees and [Spices
" " Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Christmas Goods.

All kinds of farm products taken in exchange for goods and highest prices paid.

☞ I shall receive Dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens for Christmas shipment on MONDAY, TUESDAY and up to WEDNESDAY at 9 a.m., 13th, 14th and 15th DECEMBER, at the highest prices the latest market quotations will afford. They should be dressed the day previous to bringing them.

JOHN McCAFFREY,
Trout River Lines

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Ladies say that this soap has no equal
Learn by using it how good it is.

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Ask your Grocer for it.

Manufactured by DARLING BRADY, Montreal.

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CARPETS at the low net prices please all customers.
AT LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

VERY EFFECTIVE DESIGNS AND colorings in new Brussels and Borders, for drawing rooms, halls, stairs, &c., opened this week.
AT LIGGET & HAMILTON'S.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.
MONTREAL.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WE have now got settled in our new brick block and we have a complete stock in the FURNITURE LINE. Having bought our goods for ready "cash" we can sell at

Prices that are sure to take.

Our line of BEDROOM SUITES are the nicest we have ever had, and what is better still we can sell them at prices that give the best value we ever offered. Just think of it, a nice HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITE 7 pieces for $22.00. Our PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth and Rax Silk we are offering at prices that are

SPLENDID VALUE.

Drop in and see our line of CENTRE TABLES, in Hardwood and Walnut, the finest line ever shown in Huntingdon.

☞ Our HARDWOOD BEDSTEADS at $5.00 & $5.50 are as good value as can be got in Montreal.

Also a new line of WINDOW POLES, just the thing to trim the windows in your parlor with.

A full stock of everything in the furniture line, at prices that must be appreciated when known.

To those intending to furnish new houses or old we would just say, drop in and see our stock, and I think we can suit you both as regards quality and prices.

A. G. HENDERSON.

CENTRAL BLOCK.

Huntingdon, [illegible]

Adorn your Homes

NOTHING [illegible] such attraction to a room, nothing [illegible] look so cheerful during the long winter months, as pretty and appropriate wall paper. Some stores however charge so excessive prices for their goods [illegible] would hinder many from decorating their homes as they would wish to but by sending to

1375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL,

[illegible] obtain handsome gilt paper for [illegible] cts per roll, exactly the same [illegible] charge 60 & 75 cts. for.

Beautiful Gold Borders 15 & 20 cts. per yard. American Wall Paper 6 to 15 cts same as other stores charge 15 to 25 cts for.

Canadian Wall Paper from 4c per roll.
English Wall Paper 22 inch wide from 5c per roll
Borders 5 to 10c per yard.

☞ SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL ☜

Wm. E. Potter,

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES GLASS,
WALL PAPERS &c

1375 Notre Dame Str et Montreal.
Montreal, 7th Dec, 1885. 48.

Employment Agency.
SHOWFIELD & HOLMES
402 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Farmers, Contractors, Hotelkeepers and other employers provided with men

FREE OF CHARGE.

Montreal, June 15, 1885. 24-6m

T. K. MILNE
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Agent for the celebrated

SAFES

OF

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,
GALT, ONT.

The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

DR. J. T. MCPHERSON *is authorized to collect subscriptions, give receipts and make advertising contracts for the Advocate.*

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, JAN. 14, 18

WE reprint this week from the Ormstown *Courier* a letter signed "A Farmer's Son," on the recent decision of the Huntingdon County Council in the Macdonald appeal case. The writer certainly shows an intimate acquaintance with the municipal and other codes and the records of courts of justice, so that while he may be a farmer's son, there is not much room to doubt whether he has followed his father's profession or not. At any rate, "A Farmer's Son" makes out a pretty good case, and gives another proof of the fallibility of "all the mayors of the county."

THE above reminds us of another case in which the mayors of the County, in council assembled, exhibited their liability to err. It was in connection with the St. Barbe affair. Councillors Walker and Macfarlane were appointed a committee to report on the question. An elaborate report was presented at last meeting, concluding with the following sage remarks:

> "In concluding, we would direct to draw your attention to a serious danger that the consideration of this Ste. Barbe case has brought prominently before us, and that is, that the Catholic bishop of the diocese is invested with power that leads to create municipal as as well ecclesiastical parishes, and that but for an error in the proclamation Ste. Barbe would have been both. By the exercise of this power, the bishop could divide and subdivide any of our townships, so that the present character of the municipal system of the county of Huntingdon might be completely changed, and more particularly the complexion of its county council. We would suggest that steps be taken to amend the statute, confining the erection of parishes for municipal purposes to the county councils."

Of course the council adopted the report. Being mayors of the county, they always act with prudence, discretion, wisdom and understanding, as our confrere the *Gleaner* holds. Without pretending to say who really drew up the report, or who discovered the "serious danger" alluded to, in our opinion it was not either of the two county councillors whose names were appended to the report. It was an important discovery, though, and one which the "Catholic bishop of the diocese" will no doubt be surprised to hear of. The fact of the matter is, it is simply nonsense and has no foundation in fact. Bishop Fabre can erect an ecclesiastical parish for the convenience of his people when and where he may choose, but he has no more right to erect that parish into a municipality than has the man in the moon—the mayors of the county and the *Gleaner* to the contrary notwithstanding. The suggestion to have the statute amended so as to confine the power to the county councils, is equally absurd. That power now rests with the county councils: and had Dr. Cameron, who was warden of the county at the time the people of St. Barbe first came to the county council with their request for a separate municipality, had some knowledge of the duties of his office, he would not have instructed the St. Barbe representatives to go ahead with their election of councillors, nor would he have presided at their meeting. The people of St. Barbe are not to blame for the present complicated state of affairs. Dr. Cameron is directly to blame, and the county council indirectly.

THE County of Huntingdon must feel proud of the manly stand taken by its local representative, Dr. Cameron, in regard to the now almost extinct Riel agitation. Representing people whose sympathy is almost entirely with the Government in this affair, a fact which he well knows, Dr. Cameron proclaims to the world his admiration of the course pursued by Joly and Watts, and declares he will resign also "if the majority of his electors wish it." Such magnanimity is overpowering. It reminds us of the noble offer the late Artemus Ward made during the American civil war. He was ready, he said, to sacrifice all his wife's relations to save the Union.

Council Meetings.

HINCHINBROOK.

This council met on the 4th: members all present except Conn. McWilliams.

Moved by Conn. Connell, seconded by Conn Johnson, that the Financial Statement be adopted and published. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Ferns, seconded by Conn. Leahy, that the following bills be paid: Vital Nero, $26.90, for taking care of Pierre Masson in his last illness; Henderson & Steele for plow points; $2.08 for glass and putty, for the town hall windows.

A by-law, levying a rate of three mills on each dollar, for keeping in repair the roads in the municipality for the present year, was passed.

Moved by Conn. Johnson, seconded by Conn. Ferns, that Councillors Anderson and Connell, be appointed to get the necessary repairs done to the Menzies bridge, or get a new bridge erected if necessary. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Connell, seconded by Conn. Anderson, that Conn. Leahy get the necessary repairs done to the McCoy bridge. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Ferns, seconded by Conn. Leahy, that the mayor be appointed presiding officer at the election of two Councillors, on Monday next, the 11th instant. Carried.

FRANKLIN.

This council met on the 4th instant; present the mayor, Wm. Edwards, and Councillors Brooks, Rowe, Ames and Gamble.

On motion of Conn. Rowe, seconded by Conn. Gamble, George Erskine was appointed to serve the remainder of the term of John Wills as road inspector in district No. 14, and William Louden to serve the remainder of the term of John Greenway in district No. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Fulton appeared before the council, asking for the privilege of working out his arrears of road tax, promising to do so, under the direction of the road inspector, on or before the last day of May next, or pay the amount in cash, with 20 per cent. added thereto—when on motion of Conn. Ames, seconded by Conn. Brooks, the request was granted, subject to the conditions as above stated.

HEMMINGFORD.

This Council met on Monday, 4th instant; present: W. B. Johnson, mayor, and Councillors Lavallee, Keddy, Ryan and Beattie.

The proces-verbal of Robert Ellerton, on petition of Edward Stringer and others, was presented for homologation and after examination it was

Moved by Conn. Ryan, seconded by Conn. Keddy: That the said proces-verbal be homologated with the following amendment: By adding after the word land in the 54th line of the 5th paragraph the following words, with the exception of that part of the branch upon the concession line between the lands of Joseph Dauphinais and Edward Tobin, which shall be made as follows. The upper half by Edward Stringer and Victor Stringer jointly and the lower half by Edward Tobin. The costs of the proces-verbal, amounting to $8, to be paid in equal shares by all the parties interested. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Lavallee, seconded by Conn. Beattie, That the proces-verbal of Robert Ellerton, on petition of Michael Fleming, for a watercourse to drain certain lots of the 1st and 2nd ranges of clergy reserves be homologated as presented; the costs amounting to $8 to be paid in equal shares by all the parties interested. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Keddy, seconded by Conn. Ryan, that Robert Ellerton be and is hereby appointed special superintendent upon the petition of James McKay and others, for a watercourse to drain part of lots No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the 1st range of Crown Reserves, his report or proces-verbal to be deposited within 60 days. Carried.

Moved by Conn. Beattie, seconded by Conn Lavalee, that the following bills be and are hereby accepted and paid as soon as possible. David Orr, making road Sharrington line, $3.50; W. B. Johnson, timber for Kearns bridge $18.20; Eusebe Lacasse, repairing said bridge, $8; J. S. Martin, contingencies, $9.51; Secretary, for attendance at Huntingdon, $5; Dr. Tremblay, attendance and vaccination, $3 Carried.

The council then adjourned until the first Monday in March next, at 10 'clock in the forenoon.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—The County Council sitting at Huntingdon, has lately held that a special superintendent was not a municipal officer.

The St. Anicet council on the contrary, contends that a special superintendent is a municipal officer and has been so advised.

On December 17th, 1885, the *Gleaner* published a letter from J. D. Macdonald, dated Laguerre, Dec. 15th, in which he says that he has obtained the advice of an eminent legal firm of Montreal, holding (as the Huntingdon county council did) that a special superintendent is not a municipal officer.

The question, settled by an article of the code, has been decided several years previously by his Honor Mr. Justice Monk in a case reported in the Lower Canada Jurist Vol. 7, page 81, wherein Moise Leclerc was Plaintiff vs. the corporation of the parish of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire.

The court in rendering judgment said, "The special superintendent is a municipal officer, not permanent but temporary, named for a special purpose." The same judge held in the same case that a "tavern-keeper" could not act as a special superintendent, by being disqualified for municipal offices. M. C. Art 203, see also Art 19, sub Art 15. But the code settles the point. Art 204, M. C. as amended, read as follows:—"Whosoever has no domicile or place of business in a municipality is incapable of exercising any municipal office of such municipality, except those of secretary-treasurer, auditor, valuator or special superintendent," and J. D. MacDonald of Laguerre has discovered an eminent legal firm of Montreal, to advise him that the Huntingdon County Council had rendered a good decision in his case. The members of this eminent legal firm did not surely read article 204 of the municipal code, and also articles 794, 796, 797, 798, and 801 which clearly show that the special superintendent is a municipal officer. But there is more—article 22 of the code of civil procedure, provides that no public officer etc., can be sued for damages by reason of any act done by him in the exercise of his functions, unless notice of such suit has been given him at least one month before the issuing of the writ of summons.

On the 8th day of May last a judgment was rendered by the court of Queen's Bench in Quebec in re. Joseph Hough vs. La corporation de la partie Sud du Canton d'Irlande et du Canton Coleraine, confirming the judgment of the Circuit Court at Arthabaska, where the action taken against the corporation et al. and one Porter, a special superintendent, was dismissed, inasmuch as Porter was entitled to one month's notice of action (which had not been given) he, Porter, as special superintendent being a municipal officer and entitled to such notice.

This decision is reported in "La Revue Legale," edited by Mr. Justice Mathieu, Vol. 13, page 581. For these reasons I am of opinion that the special superintendent is a municipal officer.

Believe me Mr. Editor,
Yours very truly,
A. FARMER'S SON.
December 24th, 1885.

Send ten cents for Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide; 50 cents for Webster's Practical Dictionary; $2 for Wood's Penograph. This office.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING in SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Huntingdon, next week, on TUESDAY, 19th day of JANUARY current, at 7 p.m. The chief Speakers, the Rev. Robert H. Warden of Montreal and the Rev. James Cormack of Lachine; the Reverend Messrs. Rowat, Muir and Sparling are expected to be present. A liberal collection at the close for French Evangelization.

1000 CATTLE KILLED

TO PROVIDE LEATHER FOR

Andrew Fortune,

Manufacturer and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES.

None but first-class goods kept in stock, at prices that defy competition.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccassins, Mitts and everything in our line, at the sign of the GOLDEN BOOT,

Fortune's Block,

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Jan. 13th, 1886. 2-1m

Must be Sold!

Dress Goods must go, regardless of cost, we will have no old stock on hand for spring trade.

7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. for goods that in some cases were worth three times that money. Bargains in Remnants of all kinds of goods.

Black and Colored Cashmeres all down in price.

Job lot Winter Caps for Men, Women and Children, 25, 35 and 40 cts.

Job lot of Prints at 8c worth 11 to 15.

Job lot Corsets at 25, 40, 50 and 60 cts. worth 75c to $1 00.

Job lot Buttons 5c per doz. Bed Comforters down to 70 cts.

Job lot Women's and Children's Boots and Slippers at 25, 50 and 75 cts.

Gentlemen's hand knit Socks 25 cts. Balance of Gentlemen's Flannel Shirts and Underclothing to be cleared at cost.

Balance of Gentlemen's Buck and Kid Gloves and Mitts to be cleared at cost. Genuine Buck Gloves at 90 cts.

Men's Knit Gloves from 18 cts.

Balance of Felt Boots, Socks and Rubbers, Overshoes, &c., to be cleared out at sweeping reductions.

Overcoats and Tweeds at cost.

Job lot Child's Muffs, Tippets, Caps and Hoods at 25, 50 and 75 cts.

Shirting Flannels from 20 cts. Scarlet Flannel from 12½ cts.

Heavy Double Shawls at cost.

12 Designs in China and Fancy Stone Tea Sets at cost.

Low prices for First-class Groceries.

All goods at reduced prices to be cash.

GEO. HUNTER.

P.S.—A lot of Herring at about half their usual value. G. H.

Huntingdon, Jan. 13th, 1886. 2-2.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF WALL PAPER,

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.

Do not purchase before sending for price list to

Wm. E. Potter,

1375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL,

and you will save from 25 to 50 per cent.

Samples of WALL PAPER sent free by post to any one sending their address. In this line we lead the trade for LOW PRICES and quality of goods.

Special Inducements to Country Purchasers.

Montreal, 13th Jan., 1886. 4S.

FRONT OF POST OFFICE.

Fur Jackets! Fur Jackets!!

OPENED today another case of beautiful FUR JACKETS, *For Value* Secure one at once for before a week all will be gone. Also beautiful FUR CAPS in Seal, Otter, & Persian Lamb

Make an effort to get to see the JACKETS at one

ANGUS McNAUGHTON.

Huntingdon, 10th Dec., 1885. 10

CUTTERS! CUTTERS!!

I have received a fine lot of CUTTERS which I now offer for sale at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

GIVE ME A CALL.

HENRY R. McCRACKEN.

Huntingdon, 17th Dec., 1885. 49-1m.

Farm for Sale

Situate on the 3rd range of Godmanchester, on the highway to Valleyfield, only three miles from Huntingdon; consisting of 200 acres, all under cultivation except about 30 acres; two good barns and house on the farm; well watered, will be sold en bloc, or in two lots of 100 acres each with or without buildings. For further information apply on the premises, or by letter, to

MRS. GEORGE RICE.

Huntingdon, Jan. 5th, 1886 1-2m

Farm to Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent his farm for a term of years. This farm contains 200 acres; is well watered and supplied with good buildings. Situated in the township of Elgin, within ½ mile of Trout River Lines. For further information apply on the premises to

H. J. DONNELLY,
Helena, Que.

January 2nd, 1886. 1-tf.

NEW STORE —AT— POWERSCOURT, P. Q.

I beg to inform the public that I have opened a store at POWERSCOURT, Que., where will be found a full assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES and WOOLEN GOODS

in all its branches, which I will sell at prices to *defy competition* for cash or Farmers Produce in exchange.

Give me a call and see for yourselves.

ADAM M. MASON.

Powerscourt, 17th Dec., 1885. 49-1m

JACK FROST

Has arrived, and so has our stock of Ladies' Fur Sacques, Fur Caps, Muffs and Trimmings; Men's Fur Coats and Caps, Tweed and Dress Overcoats, Tweed and Dress Suits, (ready made or made to order) Beautiful Plushes, lovely Dress Goods, Jerseys, Dolmans, Mantles and Mantlings, Extra heavy & Fancy Shawls, Grey Sleigh Robes, Overshoes, &c., &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

P.S. *-Have just received new samples of Black and Colored Silks and fine Mantle Sealettes.*

A.McN. & B.

Nov. 25th, 1885.

Important.

THE subscriber begs to announce that as he intends to go out of business he will sell his entire stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,

Positively at *COST* for *CASH* or *READY PAY*

Sale positive as I intend to close up business as soon as possible.

N. JAMESON,

TROUT RIVER, N. Y.

P. S.—All parties indebted to me either by note or book account, are hereby notified that payment must be made immediately, as all accounts not settled by the 1st day of February next will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. N. J.

Trout River, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1886. 1-2m.

F. W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.

Dealer in

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DIAMOND DYES and other DYE STUFFS.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FRESH AND RELIABLE DRUGS.

A good supply of first-class *Essences and Spices*, also *Johnston's Fluid Beef* kept constantly on hand. Any orders sent by mail will be carefully attended to.

Open on SUNDAY from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 12 to 12.30 p.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.

F. W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.,
Druggist.

Huntingdon, 2nd Dec. 41-3m

FARMERS!

All farmers are requested to call and inspect the NOVELTY HARNESS now on exhibition at Henry R. McCracken's, opposite the Methodist Church, Huntingdon. The harness is so constructed that whippletrees are unnecessary, and no tugs are used, thus avoiding the striking of stumps, barking of trees, &c., and enabling the plough to be driven close into the corner of the fence.

A. J. HUFFNAGLE,
General Agent

2

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick was in town this week.

The toboggan slide is once more in working order.

At the Central: "Cold weather?" "I should smile." They smile accordingly.

The ice on Lake St. Francis is now firm, and the usual crossings are being bushed.

A very interesting letter from our Montreal correspondent was received too late for this issue.

Andrew Fortune has just received a consignment of moccasins of the best style and quality

D. McCormick, Esq., advocate, of Montreal, will be at his office, M. S. McCoy's house, Huntingdon, on Friday, 15th instant.

The bills are out for trotting races at Valleyfield on the 19th, 20th and 21st instant. The Ormstown races are fixed for the 25th and 26th. The Dundee races for the 26th, 27th and 28th.

We understand the Rev. James Barclay, of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, will give an address at at the annual missionary meeting to be held in St. Andrew's Church, the first week in February.

The Rev. Messrs. Watson, Muir, McEachren, Rowat, McIlain and McKerracher were in Montreal on the 12th attending the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery. They were accompanied by Messrs. Sutherland, Clyde, etc., elders.

Custom work a speciality at A. Fortune's, sign of the golden boot.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Dr. J. T. McPherson, Surgeon Dentist, to hear that during the past year his business has largely increased in the District, necessitating more protracted visits to neighboring communities.

The Rev. Mr. McLean from Liverpool, Eng., has been appointed by the Presbytery of Montreal to officiate for some time at Laguerre. Mr. McLean brings excellent testimonials with him from some leading ministers of the Presbyterian Church in England.

Go to A. Fortune's if you want good calf mitts at low rates.

We are requested to state that as usual on the third Sunday in the month there will be no morning service in St. John's Church on Sunday next. Afternoon service at 2 o'clock; evening at 6.30. Service will be held in the morning at St. Paul's Church, Herdman, when the Holy Communion will be celebrated.

The annual missionary meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church is announced for Tuesday next, January 19th. Besides local clergymen, Rev. R. H. Warden of Montreal and James Cormack of Lachine will be present and deliver addresses. The collection will be devoted to the French evangelization fund of the Presbyterian Church.

The municipal elections passed off quietly. In the village very little interest was taken in the matter, no nomination being received until within a few minutes of the hour for closing. At St. Anicet there was a contest. The retiring councillors were Damase Caza and P. W. Higgins. Five candidates were nominated—Thomas Leahy, Damase Caza, Terence P. Quinn, P. W. Higgins and Antoine Dupuis. Mr. Higgins declined the nomination and at his request his name was withdrawn. A poll was opened, and at 12.30, an hour having elapsed without a vote being recorded, Damase Caza and T. P. Quinn were declared elected, the former having received 25 votes and the latter 24. Thomas Leahy and A. Dupuis received 4 votes each.

The congregations of St. John's Church, Huntingdon, and St. Paul's, Hinchinbrook, are to be congratulated on having secured the services of Rev. H. Gomery as pastor. Mr. Gomery entered upon his new sphere of labor last Sunday, addresses being listened to with his evident pleasure. At the morning service he took for his text Ex. xli, 11, preaching therefrom a sermon appropriate to the beginning of the new year, and of a new era for the congregation. Though not possessed of a powerful voice, Mr. Gomery has great command of words, and his fluency of speech, quiet tone and earnest, impressive manner, claim the entire attention of his audience. It is his intention, we understand, to form a Young People's Association in connection with St. John's Church.

A. Fortune makes a speciality of fine boots and shoes.

The Huntingdon Driving Association held their first race meeting of the season on the 8th. The ice was in splendid condition, and there was a good turnout despite the cold weather. The first race was for green horses (named) for a purse of $25. Five started, viz., James Switzer's bay mare, Schuyler's Polly, Frank Pollica's Buffalo Joe, George James' bay mare and William Fortune's brown mare, with the following result:

Switzer's bay mare	1	1	2	1
Schuyler's Polly	2	2	1	2
Pollica's Buffalo Joe	3	3	3	3
James' bay mare	4	4	4	4
Fortune's brown mare	5	5	5	5

The second race for a purse of $50, did not come off till Tuesday, owing to the unfavorable weather. It resulted as follows:—

Angus McIntosh's Little Joker	1	2	1	1
R. Wilson's stallion	2	1	2	2
Jas. Hughes' Moneymaker	4	3	3	4
C. R. O'Reilly's Sorrel Tom	3	4	4	3

The two latter ran a fifth heat for third place, and Hughes' Moneymaker won.

Tobogganers! Keep your feet warm by wearing a pair of A. Fortune's celebrated moccassins.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Sparling of Quebec preached two missionary sermons in the Methodist Church. Despite of the cold and the cumbrous state of the roads, there were good congregations. In the evening the Rev. J. B. Muir dismissed his congregation to attend the service in the Methodist Church. On Monday evening a missionary meeting was held in the above church. The attendance was very good. Mr. W. W. Dalgleish occupied the chair. Mr. W. S. Maclaren read the missionary report and made a few pointed remarks in connection therewith. The Rev. Mr. Sparling of Quebec gave a good address interspersed with a variety of statistics bearing upon missionary work in general and upon Methodist missionary work in particular. He was followed by the Rev. J. B. Muir, who made a short but pithy address. The Rev. Mr. Hansford of Montreal next addressed the meeting in a somewhat lengthy and general address. He was followed by Rev. Jas. Watson, who gave some pertinent remarks on Christ's second coming, and by Rev. A. Rowat, whose address sparkled with wit and somewhat jocular stories. The meeting continued for over three hours. The singing by the choir was excellent. The collections, we believe, were below those of last year.

Great bargains to be had at A. Fortune's general boot and shoe store.

Athelston

Joseph Hingston, employed in Boyd and Co's factory, had a piece taken off one of his fingers in the buzz planer last Friday. The wound is doing well.

We had a raging snowstorm on Saturday and Sunday, followed by extremely cold weather. During the soft weather of last week the ice on the river above here broke up. Below the rapids the ice remained solid, forming a perfect barier to the ice from above which got blocked and formed a dam, sending the water in all directions over the fields. The road from here to Powerscourt is completely blocked with anchor ice for nearly three-quarters of a mile, and is impossible to travel over. The water rose to the rail of the bridge at the canal. Mr. D. C. Boyce has experienced great difficulty in attending to his cattle in the barns owing to the flood.

The elections passed off quietly, Messrs. Arch. Muir, jr. and James Cameron being elected by a show of hands.

St. Agnes de Dundee.

Monday evening was the occasion of the opening of the skating rink under the management of Mr. William Madden. The brass band which has been lately organized was present and played several selections in a creditable manner, during the evening. The ice was in first-class condition and appeared to be thoroughly appreciated by the numerous skaters present. There was a large attendance of spectators.

The funeral of Mrs. Connor was largely attended by her many friends and relatives yesterday. This respected lady was 84 years of age. She died, at Fort Covington, and the remains were brought to this place for interment. High mass was celebrated by Rev. J. Forget on the occasion.

Ormstown.

The majority of our young people attend the skating rink. Tobogganning is quite in the shade.

The missionary meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Methodist Church, was well attended, notwithstanding the severe cold.

Measles are now prevalent at Allan's Corners, but of a very mild type.

Wonders will never cease. A certain wealthy lady who has lately become a resident of our village, and probably not finding our people as sociable as she expected, took the surest way of securing a companion. She and a certain gentleman left for Huntingdon one evening lately visited the Rev. Mr. Watson and returned to Ormstown in a few hours as Mr. and Mrs. T——y.

Another resident of our village passed away on Sunday evening last, in the person of Miss Elizabeth McEachern. The funeral took place from the residence of her brother, Colonel McEachern on Tuesday at 10 a. m., and the very large attendance manifested how highly the deceased was respected. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Morrison of St. Paul's Church, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Ryan of Ormstown and Hansford of Montreal.

Howick.

On Monday and Tuesday last, great excitement prevailed here, the occasion being the election of Councillors. Messrs. James Robertson and Louis Turcot, both of North Georgetown, were returned by a large majority.

Valleyfield.

A man named Leduc fell off the gate while crossing the canal on the 5th instant, and was drowned. The body was found at the foot of the lock.

The Ottawa Snowshoe Club, numbering over 100, arrived here on the afternoon of the 6th, and gave a concert to a crowded house the same evening.

The thermometer registered 20 below zero last Thursday.

Letters to the Editor.

[The Editor of the ADVOCATE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.]

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns to state what took took place at the municipal election at St. Anicet last Monday, as I wish every ratepayer of this parish, among whom your paper circulates widely, to know what transpired. First, it will be necessary for me to retrospect a little, as doing so will aid in showing the situation of affairs more distinctly. At the initiation of our present municipal system in this parish it was distinctly agreed that the council should consist of two Irishmen, two Scotchmen and three Frenchmen. As far as the Scotch were concerned this agreement was soon a dead letter, but the Irish were allowed two councillors, supposed at least to be their choice, until last Monday, when it was shown that they must abandon any such right. As retiring councillor, Mr. Higgins nominated Thomas Leahy as the choice of the Irish electors. Mr. Higgins was also nominated, but against his will and not by his countrymen, as they only wished to nominate one. Mr. D. Caza and Mr. Terence Quinn were nominated by the two recently united parties of the French, and Mr. Antoine Dupuis by the independent or unabsorbed portion of one of those parties. When the time for nominations had expired, the presiding officer read over the list of candidates proposed and in the order just named; but strange to say when beginning to ask if there were objections to the election of such and such a candidate he commenced with the name of Dupuis, who was at the bottom of the list, which mode was immediately objected to, when he began at the top and asked if there was any objection to the election of Thomas Leahy, and although there were none whatever made he failed to declare him elected, which according to 2nd part of Article 311 of the Municipal Code he was obliged to do. Objections were raised against the other candidates and a poll opened, when nearly all the Irish present left in disgust and refused to take any further part in the proceedings. At the close of the poll Mr. Caza had 25 votes and Mr. Quinn 24, but not one English-speaking voter, either Irish or Scotch, had voted for the latter; not because Mr Quinn is part French or that they had anything against him personally, but they did not think it fair or reasonable that the French should dictate who should represent them when they were willing to let Mr. Caza be returned by acclamation. I will make no comment, Mr. Editor, but merely ask my countrymen if they are willing to tolerate such injustice.

AN IRISH RATEPAYER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Village of Huntingdon from January 1st, 1885, to December 31st, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due us per last audit	120 86
Circus tax	20 00
Township of Hinchinbrook half repairs, bridge near show ground	9 70
Amount of loan	1000 00
Amount collected on account special rate	1035 02
Amount of rates and licenses collected during the year	2102 49
	$4288 07

EXPENDITURE.

Paid John Woodrow, senior for labor	$ 1 03
Paid William Hassan, valuator for 1885	2 00
Paid David McCallum for cedars and work	98 01
Paid R. B Cunningham labor and teaming	131 57
Paid G. Rolland for labor	11 93
Paid Daniel Millar for labor	37 57
Paid county rate	26 37
Paid rent of council room	12 00
Paid Gabriel Provost for lumber	111 70
Paid Mrs. A. Henderson for lumber &c	105 23
Paid F. W Bates winter road and labor	40 00
Paid J. Hunter, presiding at election 1885	4 00
Paid Henry R. Somerville, advertising	12 00
Paid T. Phillips labor	13 27
Paid D. Forget labor	7 80
Paid W. W. Corbett, auditor 1884	3 00
Paid F. Boucher labor	19 98
Paid P. Martin labor	39 66
Paid William Saugster, sidewalk on York street	32 90
Paid T. B. rowns, sidewalk on Lorne street	12 42
Paid Thomas Gamble repairing tools	53
Paid Boyd & Co, nails, spikes &c	37 09
Paid Boyd & Co. rent of engine room	20 00
Paid Patrick McGovern labor	18 50
Paid James Narey labor	13 57
Paid Everett & Caldwell cedars for upper bridge	7 50
Paid Henry Winter, lumber	318 82
Paid John Woodrow, junior, labor	14 13
Paid John Hinneen labor	5 30
Paid secretary treasurer account, posting notices, expenses to Quebec, legal advice, fuel, light, &c	63 30
Paid secretary treasurer's salary	75 00
Paid postages, stationery, &c	10 00
Paid William Sparrow, valuator for 1885	2 00
Paid McHugh & Kelly account nails &c	1 34
Paid George Hunter account nails	5 35
Paid Daniel Galipeau, jr., labor	7 38
Paid M. S. McCoy, work on crusher, labor, overseeing building B & S 1885	22 80
Paid D. Light labor	14 30
Paid A Wood labor	1 50
Paid John McCabe labor	7 70
Paid R. Sellar, printing blank receipts, notices, voters lists and advertising	23 00
Paid D. Caron labor	2 50
Paid J. Blanchard two loads stones	50
Paid J. B. Paquette, cutting and removing weeds and road labor	104 83
Paid J. Vance labor	1 87
Paid Township of Godmanchester amount voted for plank road	300 00
Paid Township of Godmanchester interest on same	18 00
Paid James A. Millar, hammer handles	80
Paid Mrs. Wm. Walsh, nails &c	1 16
Paid A. Chambers drawing gravel	1 75
Paid Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway Co. bonus	2000 00
Paid building and jury fund 1885	12 00
Balance in hands of secretary treasurer	849 51
	$4288 07

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of secretary-treasurer	$ 849 51
Arrears, regular rate previous to 1885	41 01
Arrears regular rates during 1885	211 27
Arrears, licenses during 1885	27 00
Arrears, special rates for bonus	112 12
	$ 1240 91

LIABILITIES.

Auditor	3 00
Amount of loan one year at 6 per cent	1000 00
	$ 1003 00
Net Assets.	$ 237 91

Having examined the foregoing statement with the books and vouchers of the secretary-treasurer I find the same to be correct.

WILLIAM W. CORBETT,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, December 31st, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Corporation of the Township of Godmanchester from January 1st, 1885, to December 31st, 1885

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of secretary-treasurer last audit.	$ 651 49
Rates collected	106 72
Amount Dewitt mortgage	2225 00
Interest on same	232 87
Amount voted by Village of Huntingdon to Plank road	300 00
Interest on same	18 00
Collected from sundry persons to account Cowan Creek.	17 37
	$3551 45

EXPENDITURE.

Advocate printing account	19 60
N. Boldue seigniory line road winter work	30 00
A Chambers repairs Pringle bridge	6 55
James Ritchie repairing bridge	1 00
Building and Jury Fund 1885	12 00
W. Patton sale of White bridge	1 50
Alex S Cunningham contract on bridge at Dewittville and repairs	139 75
County rate due 1st May 1885	101 05
James McCartney repairs plank road	35 00
A McEachern for insane persons in asylum	60 89
Thomas Warden repairs Curran road	28 47
William H Walker expenses at delegate meeting at Beauharnois.	1 00
Auditor for 1884	3 00
Amount loaned on mortgage at 6 per cent	2200 00
Canadian Gleaner printing blank forms and advertising	9 55
Rent of council room to 1st Sept. 1885	12 00
Refunded to sundry persons re Cowan Creek	35 46
Secretary-treasurer's account posting notices, &c	19 00
Stationery, wood, &c	25 00
Secretary-treasurer's salary	80 00
A Dubaker voted to road between 4th and 5th ranges	35 00
R Elder account White bridge	250 00
Balance in hands of secretary-treasurer	457 63
	$ 3551 45

ASSETS.

Amount of rates unpaid	$ 5 24
Balance in hands of secretary-treasurer per audit	457 63
Amount on loan	2200 00
	$ 2662 87

LIABILITIES.

Auditor	3 00
Net Assets	$ 2659 87

Having examined the foregoing statement with the books and vouchers of the secretary-treasurer I find the same to be correct.

WILLIAM W. CORBETT,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Dec. 31st, 1885

Every enterprising farmer should secure a copy of Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide for 1886. Tells you best time to plant and sow, and gives a reliable forecast of the weather for each week. Price ten cents at this office.

Wood's penograph will write continuously for ten hours without the necessity of taking a fresh dip of ink. See sample at this office.

Send fifty cents to this office and get a copy of Webster's Practical Dictionary.

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS

Call and see the immense stock of new goods now on view at William Third & Co's.

Cases of shawls, mantles and mantle cloths of the newest designs just received and opened out by William Third & Co.

Novelties in fancy sleigh bells, skates, trunks, valises just received and opened out by William Third & Co., which will be sold at a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent. below regular selling prices

If you want a good bargain in china or stone tea sets, bedroom sets, glass sets, jugs, bread plates, lamps, moustache cups and saucers, crockery and glassware of every description go to William Third & Co's.

A large and attractive stock of fancy silk handkerchiefs, hoop skirts, ladies' and children's fur caps, ladies' jerseys and vests, children's fancy polkas just received and opened out by William Third & Co.

For a good assortment of albums, motto and motto frames, toys of every description, large and small fruit dishes, chinaware, &c., &c. go to William Third & Co's.

Bales of buffalo robes, fancy sleigh robes, buffalo robe lining and trimming, horse blankets and whips, just received by William Third & Co. which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Call at William Third & Co's and see something new in fancy ornamental goods suitable for birthday and wedding presents.

If you want to purchase cheap carpet, hall floor oil cloths, fringes, window curtains and fancy tassels go to William Third & Co's.

If you want to see a good assortment of knives and forks, spoons and a general assortment of hardware call at William Third & Co.'s

A large and attractive stock of choice groceries just received by William Third & Co which will be sold at Montreal prices

If you want to see a beautiful assortment of fancy dress goods, fancy clouds and fancy knit wool shawls call at William Third & Co's

Finnan haddies, mackerel in 10 lb. kits, 15 lb kits and 20 lb. kits, also No 1 Labrador herring in quarter half and whole barrels received weekly by William Third & Co

FOR THE FARMER.

Flax raising has become one of the leading industries in Minnesota, 126,816 acres having been devoted to this purpose last year.

Butter tubs should be thoroughly cleansed and then soaked in brine before packing down butter in them, which will materially assist in preventing the butter from being tainted.

A large proportion of the most successful bee-keepers in the United States are ministers. Several rectors of the Established church in England give instruction in bee keeping to their parishioners.

Many prominent sheep raisers in Tennessee have resolved to abandon the business, owing to the want of a dog law, asserting that 300,000 sheep cannot be maintained against 500,000 dogs.

An unnamed disease has decimated the apiaries in the West the past season. The bees have a shiny, black appearance, and, though unhealthy, in other respects do not differ from those that are well.

Hogs differ as much as other animals in their ability to take on fat Thirty young hogs of improved breeds will gain much faster on the same amount of food than old and unthrifty animals that belong to no recognized breed.

It is claimed that the sugar beet in California does not exhaust the soil. A beet raiser reports raising on his ground from fourteen to twenty-nine tons per acre in four years, planting on the same ground each year without fertilizers.

Theodore Roosevelt does not believe in the big thousand acre farms of the West and says that in almost every case these farms have really bankrupted most of the rich men who tried to run them, but who have had to back down before the enterprise and industry of the small farmers.

A London paper claims that "there is no better way of securing a heavy crop of peaches and nectarines than by putting a colony of bees in the house when the trees are in blossom." The English grow peaches in hot houses, but a hive may also be useful in the orchards here.

A correspondent kills Canada thistles by pouring a small quantity of benzine around the roots. He claims that one application will do the business thoroughly. This isn't exactly the time of the year to try it, but it may be well to make a note of it for future reference.

One of the most wasteful practices, says the *Stockman*, is the too common one of feeding on the ground. Go where you will and you will find farmers feeding their sheep on the ground in the worst weather that ever stormed. Not only out of consideration for the dumb animals, but as a matter of economy, troughs should be constructed in which to place the feed.

The experiment of milking cows three times a day was tried at the Iowa agricultural college, and the average daily gain of the herd was four pounds, or half enough to pay for the extra trouble and expense. The increase in milk is not considered sufficient to pay for the labor and expense; even when cows yielding over twenty quarts daily are used. The only advantage is that the cows will have to be kept in the barnyard and soiled, thereby effecting a greater saving of manure.

Prof Cook, in his paper on Economic Entomology, says the reason why imported insect pests are for a time more destructive than native species is the fact that they have fewer parasites or predaceous enemies to contend with. In the course of a few years these enemies increase in such numbers as to hold them in check. He said that now insect pests are learning to feed upon plants heretofore not disturbed by them, so that the entomologist has constant work before him.

The famous Lorillard farm in New Jersey contains 1000 acres. The barn has stalls for 56 horses; 40 hands and 15 teams are employed in the farm work. In one building are 200 stalls for cattle. The piggery is 408 feet long and holds 300 hogs. The corn crib holds 10,000 bushels of shelled corn. The stable in which the yearlings are housed contains 68 box stalls, and the centre of the three sections of the building is covered with glass, and affords a dry place where the colts can exercise in wet weather.

INCOMPLETENESS.

[Will J Lampton in The Current.]

What though the vales be filled with flowers,
Embowered in living green;
The fragrant beauty would be nought,
If they were never seen

What though the birds in plumage bright
Sing sweetly through the year,
Their summer would be all in vain,
If there were none to hear

What though the loving hands of friends
With blessings ever much,
Be laid on us, their grace were lost
Could we not feel their touch

What though our lives with good intent
Be moved as by a storm,
Of what avail, to those who need,
Unless we give them form!

The Curse of Gambling.

[New York Tribune.]

A sufficient number of gamblers will devastate any territory on the globe Long Island City, though it is the capital of a county and with the seat of justice, has been kept back notwithstanding long-winded men like Eliphalet Nott thought it had such admirable opportunities that a half century ago or more they made investments there for the benefit of Union college and other trusts. The gamblers found it a convenient spot to halt between the rows of tracks and the city, and in a little while the whole city government became the creature of gamblers. Defalcations began, violence was not uncommon, and the tone of that suburb began to grow lower.

There is hardly an old racing track on Long Island or in the general vicinity of New York which has not collapsed and left behind it a long pile of old board fences and some old hotel over which fate and ghosts seem to hover. There are at least two such courses on Long Island and in every old city their vestiges are to be seen, and the Elysian fields in Hoboken seem never to have recovered from the gamblers visitation there half a century ago. In truth, there can be no occupation so unworthy of a right thinking man as to live by temptation and advantage, refusing to work, being in perpetual watch for men of means or youths with legacies or prospects, and thus corrupting at the fountains of society lives meant to be fully lived out with credit and composure. A man who expects to play this kind of a game and be a permanently happy man is fortifying his wretched conscience with apparent examples in regular life which he will find on investigation he has never understood.

The Eucalyptus Tree Out West.

Brooklyn Eagle

In some of the prairie states tree planting is pursued systematically, with a manifest influence on the amount of rainfall and with general results which are as beneficent as they are beautifying More than 100,000,000 trees are thus planted annually, according to the testimony of Mr Elwood Cooper, a distinguished phytologist, president of Santa Barbara college, California, who has devoted great attention to forest culture and who is celebrated in his own state as the possessor of the largest plantation of Eucalyptus trees on the continent. He thinks that famous tree may be advantageously planted on the prairie spaces and in the valley of the Mississippi and that its extensive cultivation will not only bring health to malarious districts, but greatly augment the timber supply of the country.

In Texas there is a tract four times as large as the state of Pennsylvania which is without tree or shrub, and, as the climate is favorable to the growth of the Eucalyptus, it is thought that its introduction there would be successful, and that it would contribute immeasurably to the prosperity as well as the habitability of the state, bringing her in time a revenue from her woodland plantations greater than that resulting from any of her present productions. If it be found that this wonderful Tasmanian tree really takes kindly to our southwestern prairies and the river bottoms of the Mississippi and its tributaries, the economic and other results to the country will be of the highest importance.

Akkadian Domestic Laws.

[London Letter]

The canon of ancient Akkadian domestic laws was one of the most important inscriptions in the British museum collection, said a lecturer at that institution, and was a document which all students of sociology should study, as in it were set forth laws and precedents which even down to this day, governed Oriental society. In this are that the husband, as became a patriarchal society, treated as the supreme head of the family and styled the "one who is looked up to." If a woman repudiated her husband, and turned away from him, her punishment was death by drowning but a husband could rid himself of his wife by a monetary payment.

The severe punishment of the wife and mother was no doubt due to the high position which she held in the family, being called "the goddess of the house," "the enlarger of the family," and any offense by her brought a great stain on the family Offenses against her by members of the family were punished with greater severity than those against the father. A son who denied his maternity was punished by "the cutting off of his hair and exclusion from the community;" but he could for a sum of money manumit himself from his father

Decline of the Nose.

[New York Times]

The gradual decline of the human nose is the result of the introduction and general use of handkerchiefs. The Romans never used handkerchiefs and their noses, as we all know, were of the largest and finest type. Moreover, they were less liable to colds in the head than are people of the present time, and their noses enjoyed almost a sinecure. As civilization advanced northward from Italy the inhabitants of the cold and variable climate of northern Europe found that their noses were constantly called into activity, and as a consequence the average European nose fell below the Roman standard. Within modern times the handkerchief was invented, and a new and potent factor in the reduction of noses thus came into existence Constant friction will wear away the hardest stone, much more the soft and cartilaginous nose. Under the friction of handkerchiefs the noses of the present century have steadily diminished, until small noses are worn almost as much as spectacles

---

Philadelphia Call There is a castle near Milan Italy, that repeats an echo sixty times. The man who owns it is an old bachelor, from choice.

A WOMAN'S PLEA.

George Eliot Said About Her Relation to Lewes

[From Life of George Eliot.]

If there is any one action or relation of my life which is and always has been profoundly serious, it is [illegible] Lewes. It is however natural enough that you should [illegible] many ways, for not only are you unacquainted with [illegible] real character and the course [illegible] but also it is several years [illegible] you and I were much together, and [illegible] possible that the [illegible] has undergone [illegible] in the direction of what you imagine [illegible] what you [illegible] yourself that it is possible for two people to hold different [illegible] on momentous subjects with equal sincerity, and an equally earnest conviction that their respective opinions are alone the truly moral ones. If we differ on the subject of the marriage laws, I at least can believe of you that you cleave to what you believe to be good, and I don't know of anything in the nature of your views that should prevent you from believing the same of me. How far we differ I think we neither of us know, for I am ignorant of your precise views and, apparently, you attribute to me both feelings and opinions which are not mine We cannot set each other quite right in this matter in letters, but one thing I can tell you in few words. Light and easily broken ties are what I neither desire theoretically nor could live for practically Women who are satisfied with such ties do not act as I have done.

That any unworldly, unsuperstitious person who is sufficiently acquainted with the realities of life can pronounce my relation to Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand by remembering how subtile and complex are the influences that mould opinion. But I do remember this, and I indulge in no arrogant or uncharitable thoughts about those who condemn us, even though we might have expected a somewhat different verdict From the majority of persons, of course, we never looked for anything but condemnation. We are leading no life of self indulgence, except, indeed, that, being happy in each other, we find everything easy. We are working hard to provide for others better than we provide for ourselves, and so fulfill every responsibility that lies upon us Levity and pride would not be a sufficient basis for that. Pardon me if, in vindicating myself from unjust conclusions, I seem too cold and self asserting. I should not care to vindicate myself if I did not love you and desire to relieve you of the pain which you say these conclusions have given you. Whatever I may have misinterpreted before, I do not misinterpret your letter this morning, but read in it nothing else than love and kindness towards me, to which my heart fully answers yes.

I should like never to write about myself again. It is not healthy to dwell on one's feelings and conduct, but only to try and live more faithfully and lovingly every fresh day. I think not one of the endless words and deeds of kindness and forbearance you have ever shown me has vanished from my memory. I recall them often, and feel as about everything else in the past, how deficient I have been in almost every relation of my life. But that deficiency is irrevocable, and I can find no strength or comfort except in "pressing forward towards the things that are before," and trying to make the present better than the past But if we should never be very near each other again, dear Cara, do bear this faith in your mind, that I was not insensible or ungrateful to all your goodness and that I am one among the many for whom you have not lived in vain I am very busy just now, and have been obliged to write hastily. Bear this in mind, and believe that no meaning is mine which contradicts my assurance that I am your affectionate and earnest friend.

The Defenses of Holland.

[St James Gazette]

A considerable sum is to be spent this year in completing the defenses of Holland The system which has been adopted is peculiar, but is apparently well adapted to the characteristics of the country in which it is being carried out While other nations, when invasion [illegible] mobilize their armies, in Holland the order will be given for the "mo[illegible] of the waters." When this operation is effected, a water line from five to ten miles wide and some sixty miles long will be created, directly barring the advance of an invader coming from the east Above the surface of this inundation nothing will be visible but a few narrow roads raised on embankments, and ideal for fortifications bristling with cannon The water for the most part will be only a few inches deep, so that it will not be navigable by hostile gun vessels or flat boats; while deep trenches cut in the ground below will frustrate any attempt to wade through the inundation.

The contingency of an invasion taking place in the winter, when the waters might be frozen over, is ingeniously provided for The depth of the inundation will then be increased and the waters allowed to freeze on the surface The water below will afterward be drained off leaving the crust of ice suspended and ready to break under the weight of the first troops who attempt to cross it.

Time on Tap.

[Chicago Tribune]

A company has been organized in New York which agrees to keep all the clocks in the city corrected by standard time From a central office, where standard time is accurately kept, electric wires are to communicate with a number of sub central stations located in different parts of the city, and at each of these are hydraulic machines, which, by the aid of an elaborate underground system of pipes and by the use of compressed air, wind up and regulate all the clocks within a radius of a mile "Standard time" pipes will run into the houses just as gas pipes do and the company will connect these with the clocks.

The principle of the invention consists in a simultaneous arrest and correct adjustment, at the end of each hour, of the minute hands of all clocks connected with the system and of the winding up of each clock's machinery the number of notches run down during the preceding hour.

Greatness of intellect has in all ages been closely allied to greatness of nose.

Many musical instruments are now made of paper.

Different Effects of Religion.

[New York Sun]

Wife—What a number of ladies there was at church this morning wearing sealskin sacques. I counted no less than twenty seven.

Husband (who won't see the point)—Do you think that is the proper way to occupy one's mind while at church? I didn't notice a single one.

Wife—No one can scarcely be expected to notice such things when one's asleep.

The Musical Pitch.

Exchange

There is much discussion among European musicians regarding the musical pitch, and there is much difference of opinion, some of the [illegible] being inclined to prefer the [illegible] to the lower. Sims Reeves, representing the English vocalists, in a recent expression of opinion, has declared in favor of a lower pitch.

No More Schnapps.

The Deutsche Medizinal Zeitung gives an account of a series of careful experiments made in the Prussian army as to the utility of serving schnapps to soldiers [illegible] service. After prolonged trials [illegible] army surgeons abandoned the use of spirits and gave tea or coffee in place of it.

W. O. Stoddard An old tree is not a ten pin, and you cannot set it up again, but when it is out of the way there is more room for the planting of saplings.

The Foundation Ready.

[Philadelphia Call

Smith—Hello, Jones! What are you at now?

Jones—I am going to start a daily paper to fill a long felt want

Smith—But, you know nothing about journalism, and besides you have not the capital to employ those who do.

John True, but I've got about half a ton of wood cuts.

Why Not?

[Exchange.]

Another of the numerous "missions to ballet girls" has just been held in London "But," wisely suggests Labouchere, "why does not some one organize a mission to mashers, who surely are quite as much in need of exhortations to lead religious and temperate lives?"

A Favorite Copy.

A favorite copy set by writing teachers for their pupils is the following, because it contains every letter in the alphabet "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.

BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc.,
Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20—tf D. SHANKS.

For Sale or to Let
AT KENSINGTON,

The store lately occupied by L. Bergevin, together with dwelling house and good barns and stables attached, and half an acre of ground. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN B. LEAHY,
Beauharnois, Que.

28tf

G. PREVOST
POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $2 per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M
do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

Andrew Gilmore
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

AGENT FOR

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED
DOUBLE-ACTING
PITCHING MACHINE.

The best combination Fork and Carrier in the world.

The only machine that will unload on both sides of the barn without having to climb to the top of the barn to change it around on the track.

Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for competition.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if it fails to do so it will be taken back and the money refunded after a fair trial by us.

☞ A full warranty given with each machine.

Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

ALSO agent for the celebrated
KNITTING MACHINES
OF
CREELMAN BROS. GEORGETOWN, ONT.
Huntingdon, 2nd Dec., 1885. 47.

BARRE & CO.
DEALERS IN
Canadian Wines,
186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,
(Dawes' old vaults, basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)
MONTREAL. 3tyr

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

[illegible] remedy that can be relied upon, [illegible] to eradicate the taint of hereditary [illegible] and the special corruptions [illegible] It is the only alterative [illegible] sufficiently powerful to thoroughly [cleanse] the system of Scrofulous and [illegible] impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid [recovery] from the enfeeblement and [debility] caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers whom it was employed. Druggists [illegible] relate numerous cases, within [their] personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other [illegible] had been unavailing. People [illegible] do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only genuine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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AN AMATEUR "CABBY."

In "my salad days" I was a striking example of that class of young men who are unfortunately weighted with so extra crop of wild oats to dispose of ere they are transformed into conventional, steady-going, tax-paying members of the community. My personal allowance being considerable, I was able to indulge in all the follies of a man about town. Fortunately or unfortunately, I soon probed to the bottom of things, and speedily tasted the ashes in the cup of pleasure, so that one folly after another was discarded and relegated to the limbo of the past, until, like Bellumbalus, I sighed for a new delight, and would have paid liberally for a fresh sensation. The turf and its wretched gambling associations palled upon me. I was weary of the theatre, both before and behind the curtain. The senseless chatter of my young associates in the club smoking-room roused a feeling of boredom almost intolerable. At this period, the great cab question was the topic of the hour. The character and remuneration of the London cabmen were discussed at every dinner-table in the metropolis. There were two parties in this discussion, which advocated views totally opposed to each other. On the one hand, the earnings of Cabby were described as wealth, on the other, as poverty He was portrayed as drunken, extravagant, uncivil, and, in fact, as only fit to be the associate of the most vile The reverse side of the medal was that of a man sober, frugal, civil, and so courteous in his intercourse with his fares, that the late Lord Chesterfield might have taken lessons of him in politeness.

A sudden determination possessed me. I would be a cabman for the nonce. At all events, for twelve hours I would don the badge and learn for myself the truth of the matter. I frequently employed the same cabman on the rank in Piccadilly. He drove a thoroughbred mare, and his hansom was a model of neatness and elegance. So I took an early opportunity of interviewing the man, whose name was Smith, although in those days "interview" was not classed as an active verb I told him I wished to hire his cab for the night. At first, Mr. Smith was hazy as to my meaning. I asked him how much he paid for the hire of his vehicle. He replied, "Seventeen shillings per night."

"Very well," I said, "I will give you that sum for the use of your cab for twelve hours, and hand you over, besides, the amount in fares I may chance to receive during that period."

I could see that my friend entertained doubts for a moment as to my sanity; but I speedily explained matters to him. Mr. Smith shook his head, and said that he might lose his license if the fact became known to the police that he had lent his badge, and so on, and that an intimate knowledge of London streets was indispensable.

I pooh-poohed both these objections, especially the last, asserting that I was capable of making a map of western London, if the instances required it. Eventually, Mr. Smith agreed to my proposal, giving me several hints as to my conduct, I remember one of these being, that I must on no account apply for hire, as it is termed, while driving through the streets, but wait till I was hailed.

The eventful hour arrived in due course, and at 9 o'clock I met Mr. Smith by appointment in a quiet street in the parish of St. James. It was October, and the night being chilly, I wore an overcoat somewhat the worse for wear, and a wide awake, which I could slouch over my eyes, if occasion required, for my chief fear was, that I might, by an unlucky chance, be recognized by some of my numerous acquaintances. I mounted the box, and nodding gayly to Mr. Smith, left that individual transfixed with wonder that a gentleman of means and position should voluntarily undergo the pains and penalties of a cabman's life, even for so brief a period as twelve hours.

I have stated that the mare was a thoroughbred, and in doing so I am only recording a literal fact. In the famous days when Andrew Ducrow reigned supreme at Astley's theatre, there was a very popular drama which depicted the life of a racehorse through all its vicissitudes, till it found itself in the shafts of a sand cart. There is an undoubted instance of a horse (Black Tommy, 1857) which only lost the Derby by a short head, figuring subsequently in the shafts of a cab in London Town.

For a time I imagined that I was the center of observation, especially by the cabmen on the ranks. Suddenly, I was hailed by a short, thick set man with a very red face, who in an imperious tone shouted "Orme square" and plunged into the recesses of my cab I was floored completely! My boasted knowledge of the topography of the metropolis was at a fault. I had never heard of Orme square. I ventured to ask my fare if he could direct me to the place. His surprise and indignation were so excessive that I feared for a moment he would succumb to a fit of apoplexy. But he relieved himself by a burst of strong language such as I had rarely listened to in my life before. My first impulse was an angry reply, but I fortunately checked that impulse in the bud. The line of Jerrold the dramatist occurred to me "A rich man feels through his glove, and thinks all things are soft." For the first time I realized what a cabman has occasionally to submit to, and what a thick-headed thing society was in its intercourse with the rich and the poor. But it is a remarkable fact that although Orme square is situated in the Bayswater road, immediately opposite Kensington gardens, not one Londoner in ten can define its locality. It is a small, unpretending square with three sides only, the fourth side being the great thoroughfare I have mentioned. I excused my ignorance by saying that I was new to the neighborhood as I drove along, I placed my experience to the credit of the much-abused cabby. I received my exact fare, for which I politely thanked my irritable friend, for I was resolved to do nothing to increase the prejudice existing in so many quarters against my brother cabmen, but practice civility under all temptations to the contrary.

I suppose it was about 1 o'clock, and I was proceeding leisurely along Oxford street, the "stony-hearted stepmother," as De Quincey styles it in his immortal work, admiring the effect of the long vista of gas lamps in the deserted street, when I heard a woman's voice "Are you going Pimlico way?" I turned, and beheld two young girls, in gaudy finery and painted cheeks. I replied that my services were at their disposal. I suppose there was something in the words and manner of my answer which created surprise in their minds. They stared curiously in my face before jumping into the cab.

In a few seconds I was careering along the rate of ten miles an hour What a [illegible] for the son of the much-[illegible] rector of [illegible]ley-cum-Mort[illegible] y fares sang snatches of [illegible] melodies of the day [illegible] a solo sometimes, as a duet. When we arrived at our destination, they sprung out of the cab and inquired my fare I replied "Two shillings." The countenance of the younger assumed a plaintive expression as she whispered "Give the poor cabby an extra tanner, Loo. I dare say he has a wife and children at home."

As I did not wish to obtain money under false pretenses, I modestly disclaimed the honor of paternity, at the same time pocketing my fare. As I did so, two gentlemen approached and my feelings may be imagined when I recognized in one of them Mr Spalland, my father's curate! There was a gas lamp close at hand, so that my features must have been plainly discernible. The girls had just bidden me good night. Observing the look of wonder and horror on Mr. Spalland's features, I boldly took the bull by the horns, and exclaimed "Cab, sir?"

"The very voice!" cried the curate. "What a marvelous resemblance!" Then he whispered a few words to his companion, who was a stranger to me.

"Nonsense!" came from his lips. "The thing is impossible. What is your name, cabby?"

"Here is my ticket, sir," I promptly replied. "John Smith Lisson Grove."

The curate indulged in another prolonged stare, and then they both entered the cab, and I drove them to an address where I was as well known as in my own home. I managed to drive rapidly away as soon as I had deposited the worthy curate and his friend, as I did not wish to undergo the critical examination of the hall porter, who might not have been put off so easily.

At this moment I observed a crimson glow in the sky, which was clearly caused by some conflagration, but evidently at a very considerable distance. Notwithstanding, a man almost insisted on my driving him to the scene of the fire, no matter what might be the distance. This I declined to do, alleging that my horse was tired; and, after a volley of objurgations, the fellow departed, making some strong remarks about the independence of cabmen and their large earnings. Up to this time, I had not earned the amount of the hire of the horse and cab. Whether my experience on this point was special or normal, I am unable to judge, but I could easily picture the despair of a cabman who in similar circumstances would have but a gloomy outlook for the morrow. True, there were several hours remaining, and it was impossible to tell what they might produce.

The aspect of a mighty, slumbering city at early dawn is a remarkable spectacle. The line of Wordsworth involuntarily recurred to me:

"And all that mighty heart is lying still"

London at sunrise was by no means a novel sight to one who had kept "early hours" for several years, but I do not think I was ever so impressed with the sight as I was when perched on that elevated seat at the back of a hansom cab. The first faint streaks of red in the distant east, succeeded by a pale primrose light, and then the gradual dispersal of the midnight gloom, was inexpressibly lovely. The scenes I had witnessed had aroused certain trains of thought, more or less painful, as I beheld the varied fortunes of my fellow creatures, the struggle for a bare existence, the sins and follies created in a great measure by "iron circumstances."

With the history of my final fare I must conclude this veritable account of my experience as a cab driver. It was exactly a quarter to 6, and I was crawling along Holborn, when a man of gentlemanly appearance and address emerged rapidly from a side street, and springing into my cab, said "Cabman—Victoria. If you can catch the 6 o'clock train for Newhaven, I will pay you double fare."

I glanced at the church clock, and found I had exactly a quarter of an hour to accomplish a distance of nearly three miles. Fortunately, the streets were comparatively empty, and I sent the mare along at a pace of something like twelve miles an hour. Although I had only seen the face of my fare for a couple of seconds, the expression and features are indelibly impressed on my memory. It was a handsome face, but the eyes were more like those of a hunted stag than of a human being The color of the face was ashen gray, and I fancied the teeth chattered somewhat as he addressed me. But the last circumstance I attributed to the cold, raw October morning. I felt so curious about my fare that I cautiously lifted the small wooden trap in the roof of the cab, and felt almost pleased to behold him imbibing brandy from a flask. One or two policemen peered at the cab as it flew past apparently undecided whether or not to take cognizance of the excessive speed but I cared not, I felt as anxious to catch the train for Newhaven as if my life depended on it. At length I sighted Victoria station. The minute-hand wanted two minutes to 6. Passing a half sovereign through the trap, my fare shouted "Never mind the change!" and sprang out of the cab.

Involuntarily, I paused to watch the end of the affair. I saw him leave the pay box with the ticket, and then in half a minute I heard the shriek of the engine, and congratulated myself on having accomplished my task Ere I could drive from the entrance of the booking-office, another hansom deposited two men, who simultaneously rushed to the booking office. The horse of the cab was covered with lather, and seemed completely blown The men appeared again on the pavement with vexation and disappointment plainly written on their features. Suddenly their eyes lighted on the cab which I drove They advanced, and the shorter man of the two said "Cabman, we are police officers. Have you just brought any one who was anxious to catch the 6 o'clock express?"

I had felt certain that they were officers of justice How is it that policemen out of uniform and servants out of livery are always distinguishable? There is a hallmark, so to say, which stamps them I stated all I know, which, as the reader knows, was not much Then they left me. Whether they utilized the telegraph for the arrest of the unhappy fugitive—a forger, as they told me—I never knew.

I examined my takings, and found they amounted to 1 pound 5 shillings, making a profit of 8 shillings. But it is not the luck of every cabman to have as a fare a runaway forger who will pay so liberally as 10 shillings for three miles.

Mr. Smith was quite satisfied with the result, and expressed his willingness to lend his horse and cab again on similar terms But this was my first and last cab drive. I cannot explain it, but that night was a turning point in my career. I married soon afterward, and not one of the wife of my bosom is aware that her husband once officiated in the character of a London cab-driver!

Tuition by Correspondence.

In The London Medical Record a man advertises to impart "tuition by correspondence," so that the logical, mathematical, pharmaceutical and civil service examinations may be passed by men and women of average capacity. [illegible] maintain [illegible] made with candidates until successful.

Height of Prominent Men.

[New York World]

Jones is another physical giant added to the tall men of the senate. Young men who are intending to aspire to the highest honors in politics should first go and measure themselves physically If they find that they are below five feet ten they had better go into something else. Men under five feet ten who go into politics are handicapped Among the seventy six senators Jonas, Mahone, Manderson, Pike, Vest are the only men that are below medium height. The average in the senate is fully five feet nine, and there are few men in the senate who would weigh less than 170 pounds. There are besides this a large number over six feet in height.

It is the same way in the house. There are not over a dozen men below medium height there The average member of the house is in the neighborhood of six feet. There is more evidence of physical than intellectual power in both branches. There is only one small man, physically, on the supreme court bench That is Bradley. Chief Justice Waite is of medium height, but he makes up for that in rotundity. Sitting in a row with the other justices he presents the appearance of a large man. Grey, Harlan, Stanley Matthews, are over six, while the other judges, with the exception already mentioned, are five feet ten, with figures corresponding to their height

Nearly all of the principal officers of the army are tall and stout Upon New Years Day at the White House Gen. Sheridan looked like a dwarf by the side of the uniformed officers who towered around him. Every member of the Swaim court martial is a man of large and powerful frame People who are fond of underrating oversized men should consider that the facts are rather against them.

Sala in Society.

(Chicago Times "Around Town.")

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George Augustus Sala, the famous English correspondent, at a private dinner party the other evening. He is one of the best table talkers I have yet encountered, but literally knocks into pie your ideas about what a great man ought to look like He is modest but so good humored, "traveled," and so full that he quite forgets himself, and those to whom he talks forget him, too, in listening to his yarns. He is red-faced and 50, and wears straight black hair, brushed square across a forehead which is not nearly so wide as the good, broad English chin beneath it. His eyes are black bulged, and restless, his voice nasal and lisping, and his mustache gray and stubby He carries his elbows a little akimbo, and totters a bit in his gait, bears himself altogether so good naturedly and so individually and withal so clumsily gallantly toward the ladies that all hands like him laugh at him, and feel sorry when he bobs around the circle and shakes hands and bids them all good-night

"Ah—now," said he deploringly to a lady who let her handkerchief partly fall, "I'm sorry you did not let it fall."

"Why?" said she naively.

"Because then," said he, "I should have had the pleasure of picking it up—and, aside from that, I should have been able to demonstrate that I can get up after being once down. 'There, there,' said some friends of mine once in London, 'now he's down, he'll never get up again in the world.'"

"Well, then," said the lady, "I shall certainly let it drop," and she did. With rather stiff-jointed gallantry and visible effort Mr Sala got on one knee and rescued the 'kerchief. "Bravo," said the lady, as he came up smiling. And the whole company laughed.

Wellington Before the Peninsular War.

[The Croker Papers]

He (the duke) seemed to lapse into a kind of reverie, and remained silent so long that I asked him what he was thinking of. He replied, "Why, to say the truth, I am thinking of the French that I am going to fight. I have not seen them since the campaign in Flanders, when they were capital soldiers, and a dozen years of victory under Buonaparte must have made them better still. They have besides, it seems, a new system of strategy, which has outmanœuvred and overwhelmed all the armies of Europe. 'Tis enough to make one thoughtful, but, no matter, my die is cast, they may overwhelm me, but I don't think they will outmanœuvre me. First, because I am not afraid of them, as everybody else seems to be, and, secondly, because, if what I hear of their system of manœuvres be true, I think it a false one as against steady troops. I suspect all the continental armies were more than beaten before the battle began. I at least, will not be frightened beforehand."

The Story of a New Rose.

[New York Post.]

The new rose, "Beauty of America," now the sensation in Washington, has a history. It is well known that Mr Bancroft, the historian, has in his grounds at Washington one of the rarest and finest collection of roses in America. His gardener was privileged to take the seeds produced to experiment on, and thousands of plants were raised from these, but only one plant showed indications of excellence. This was a poor, tiny, neglected one, growing among others. It probably would have been lost to cultivation had it not been seen by a florist, who purchased the plant two years ago from the original grower for the sum of 15 cents! Two years in the hands of this florist has produced plants enough to sell this spring for $5,000, all of which are already sold to New York and Philadelphia in lots ranging from 500 to 1,000. These plants are but an inch high and cost $10 a 100.

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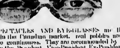

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